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Introduction

Alaska Planning Information is an annual, single-source compilation of Alaska labor economic information. This publication contains an overview of Alaska including population data, labor economics data, explanation of the methodologies used to generate these data, and analysis of the data and related aspects of the Alaska economy.

This publication was compiled during late summer 1984. The most current data available at that time are included. Data tables are in most cases presented along with associated text in the appropriate chapter. In some cases where extensive historical data exist, they are appended.

Users who are unfamiliar with this type of information should check the definitions provided in the text to verify that they are using the data in an appropriate manner. Each chapter includes detailed explanations of complex or potentially confusing points. In February, 1984, nonagricultural employment and unemployment data will be revised. The data presented here in these two chapters will be outdated at that time.

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  - 0132 Prudhoe Bay-Kaktovic CSA
- 02 Kobuk Census Area
  - 0233 Kobuk
- 03 Nome Census Area
  - 0334 Nome

Interior Region
- 04 Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area
  - 0441 McGrath-Holy Cross CSA
  - 0442 Koyukuk-Middle Yukon CSA
  - 0443 Yukon Flats CSA
- 05 Fairbanks North Star Borough
  - 0544 Eielson Reservation CSA
  - 0545 Balance of Fairbanks CSA**
- 06 Southeast Fairbanks Census Area
  - 0646 Southeast Fairbanks

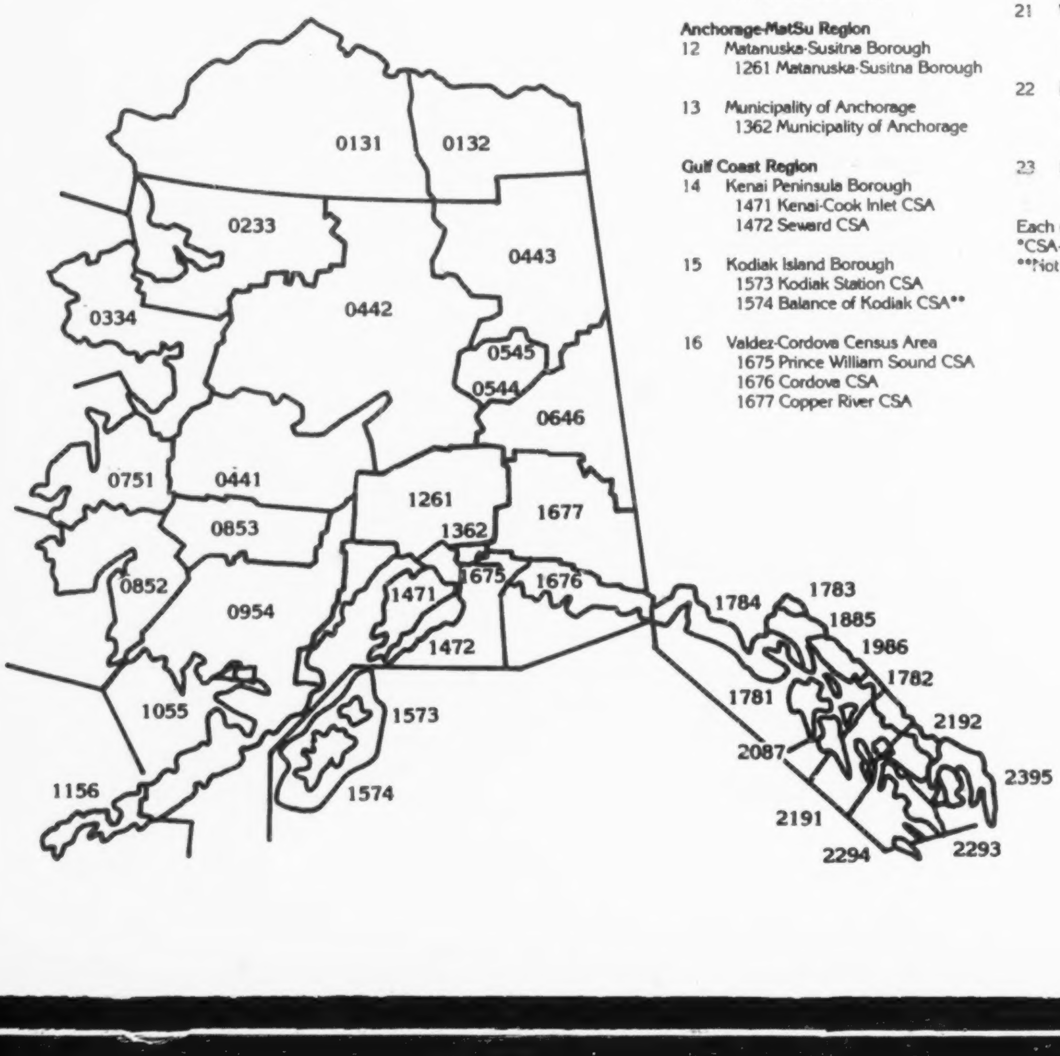
Southwest Region
- 07 Wade Hampton Census Area
  - 0751 Wade Hampton
- 08 Bethel Census Area
  - 0852 Lower Kuskokwim CSA
  - 0853 Aniak CSA
- 09 Dillingham Census Area
  - 0954 Dillingham
- 10 Bristol Bay Borough
  - 1055 Bristol Bay Borough
- 11 Aleutian Islands Census Area
  - 1156 Aleutian Islands

Anchorage-MatSu Region
- 12 Matanuska-Susitna Borough
  - 1261 Matanuska-Susitna Borough
- 13 Municipality of Anchorage
  - 1362 Municipality of Anchorage

Gulf Coast Region
- 14 Kenai Peninsula Borough
  - 1471 Kenai-Cook Inlet CSA
  - 1472 Seward CSA
- 15 Kodiak Island Borough
  - 1573 Kodiak Station CSA
  - 1574 Balance of Kodiak CSA**
- 16 Valdez-Cordova Census Area
  - 1675 Prince William Sound CSA
  - 1676 Cordova CSA
  - 1677 Copper River CSA

Southeast Region
- 17 Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area
  - 1781 Hoonah-Yakutat CSA
  - 1782 Angoon CSA
  - 1783 Skagway CSA
  - 1784 Klukwan CSA
- 18 Haines Borough
  - 1885 Haines Borough
- 19 City and Borough of Juneau
  - 1986 City and Borough of Juneau
- 20 City and Borough of Sitka
  - 2087 City and Borough of Sitka
- 21 Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area
  - 2191 Petersburg CSA
  - 2192 Wrangell CSA
- 22 Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area
  - 2293 Outer Ketchikan CSA
  - 2294 Prince of Wales CSA
- 23 Ketchikan Gateway Borough
  - 2395 Ketchikan Gateway Borough

Each organized borough equals a census area.
*CSA-Census subarea.
**Not an official census subarea.



Chapter I
Area Description

Alaska is a land of contrast and extremes. The land area is 570 thousand square miles or about one-fifth the combined area of the other forty-nine states. Water plays an important part in Alaska's history and economic development, as Alaska has more coastline than the rest of the U.S. Alaska's climate varies from the severe temperatures of the Arctic and the Interior region to the surprisingly moderate climates of the Southeast and Aleutian Islands whose temperature changes are moderated by the Pacific Ocean.

Previous to the Statehood Act, 99.8% of the land in Alaska was owned by the federal government. Only a little over half a million acres had passed into private ownership. The Statehood Act, signed into law in January 1959, marked the beginning of a drastic shift in land ownership patterns. The act authorized the state to select 103.35 million acres of the 375 million acres of land and inland waters in Alaska. Passage of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) in December, 1971 added to the shift in land ownership in Alaska. In settlement of the claims of the Alaska Eskimos, Aleuts, and Indians, Congress provided for the creation of Alaska Native village and regional corporations and gave Alaska Natives the right to select 44 million acres from a land "pool" of some 116 million acres. Combined with the state owned land nearly 60% of Alaska's land is available for development.

Before enactment of ANCSA the state of Alaska had received tentative approval for only about 9 million acres and had patented only about 5 million acres. Certain provisions of ANCSA addressed Native versus state priorities in land selection and conveyance. Other provisions removed vast tracts of land for placement in national conservation units. As the broad statutory provisions of ANCSA were translated into policy and procedure, it was natural that conflicts and delays would result. Final disposition of these lands remained in question until the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) was passed in 1980. While the land selection process is not complete, the lands already transferred from federal control have affected and will continue to affect Alaska's future development.

Regions

Six regions were established in Alaska to aggregate and report employment data at the substate level. The vast area of the state plus low population densities sometimes preclude reporting data for smaller geographic areas. Providing employment and wage figures for sparsely populated rural areas is not useful due to confidentiality restrictions and limited data sources.

Regions are formed from combinations of census areas and subareas (see Section on Census Areas). Alaska's regions are not true labor market areas because the regions are not economically integrated geographic units in which workers can readily change jobs without changing place of residence. Though sparsely populated, communities in each region do have certain characteristics in common. Each of the regions is described below. Historical employment and labor force data for each region are in the appendix.

Southeast

The Southeast region encompasses the Haines, Juneau, Ketchikan, Sitka, Wrangell-Petersburg, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan and Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon census areas (1980 version). The Southeast is bound on the east and south by the Canadian province of British Columbia and the Pacific Ocean to the west. The St. Elias mountain range in the northwest separates Southeast from the rest of Alaska. The 1983 census based population estimates showed approximately 64,658 persons reside in Southeast, within Juneau, Ketchikan, and the Sitka census areas accounting for about 78% of the total. The City and Borough of Juneau is the largest Southeast city and the capital of Alaska, with a 1983 population of 25,964.

Gulf Coast

Extending in a northwesterly direction from the Southeast region lies the Gulf Coast region. The Gulf Coast region lies along the rim of the Gulf of Alaska and includes the Kenai

Peninsula and Kodiak Island to the west. Portions of the Gulf Coast area extend northward between the Matanuska-Susitna Borough and the Canadian border (Yukon Territory) as far as the city of Paxson. The Gulf Coast region is comprised of the Kenai Peninsula Borough, Kodiak Island Borough, and Valdez-Cordova census areas. Total estimated population of the Gulf Coast in 1983 was 57,508. The cities of Kenai and Kodiak are the largest communities in the Gulf Coast Region with 5,774 and 6,030 residents, respectively.

Anchorage-MatSu

North of the Gulf Coast, and consisting of the Municipality of Anchorage and Matanuska-Susitna (MatSu) Borough census areas, is the Anchorage-MatSu region. The Municipality of Anchorage is the largest city with a population of 227,070 and is the business center of Alaska. The MatSu Borough is the principal site of agricultural activity in the state. The combined population of Anchorage-MatSu was 256,919 or about 50% of the 1983 state total. This region is bound on the east by the Chugach Mountains, to the south by the Cook Inlet and Kenai Peninsula, and in the north and west by the Alaska Range.

Southwest

West of Anchorage-MatSu and continuing on to the Bristol and Kuskokwim Bays is the Southwest region. The Southwest region also encompasses the Alaska Peninsula and the entire Aleutian Island chain. This region contains the Aleutian Islands, Bethel, Bristol Bay Borough, Dillingham and Wade Hampton census areas. The Southwest region is the site of the famous Bristol Bay salmon fishery. Population of the Southwest region was roughly 32,920 in 1983. Bethel, the largest city in the Southwest, had a population of 3,869 in 1983.

Interior

The Interior region lies to the north of Anchorage-MatSu. It is comprised of the Fairbanks North Star Borough and Southeast Fairbanks census areas, and the Yukon-Koyukuk census

Table I-1
Conversion of 1980 Census Areas to Corresponding 1970 Census Divisions

2-Digit Code	1980 Census Areas	Corresponding 1970 Census Divisions
Northern Region		
01	North Slope Borough	Barrow-North Slope
02	Kobuk	Kobuk
03	Nome	Nome
Interior Region		
04	Yukon-Koyukuk	Yukon-Koyukuk + (part) Kuskokwim + (part) Upper Yukon
05	Fairbanks Borough	Fairbanks Borough
06	Southeast Fairbanks	Southeast Fairbanks + (part) Upper Yukon
Southwest Region		
07	Wade Hampton	Wade Hampton
08	Bethel	Bethel + (part) Kuskokwim
09	Dillingham	Bristol Bay Division
10	Bristol Bay Borough	Bristol Bay Borough
11	Aleutian Islands	Aleutian Islands
Anchorage Region		
12	Matanuska-Susitna Borough	Matanuska-Susitna Borough
13	Anchorage Borough	Anchorage Borough
Gulf Coast Region		
14	Kenai Peninsula Borough	Kenai-Cook Inlet + Seward
15	Kodiak Island Borough	Kodiak Island Borough
16	Valdez-Cordova	Cordova-McCarthy + Valdez-Chitina-Whittier
Southeast Region		
17	Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon	Skagway-Yakutat + Angoon
18	Haines Borough	Haines Borough
19	Juneau Borough	Juneau Borough
20	Sitka Borough	Sitka Borough
21	Wrangell-Petersburg	Wrangell-Petersburg
22	Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan	Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan
23	Ketchikan Borough	Ketchikan Borough

area. The interior region is bound by the Brooks Range to the north, the Canadian border on the east, the Alaska Range in the south, and on the west by the Koyukuk River drainage. Fairbanks is the largest city and commercial center of the Interior and also the home of the University of Alaska. Some 79,961 persons resided in the Interior in 1983 with 64,810 located in the Fairbanks North Star Borough.

Northern

This area is the northernmost region of Alaska (and the U.S.) and is bound on the north and northwest by the Arctic Ocean, the Canadian border on the east, the Interior region in the south, and Norton Sound to the southwest. Alaska's major oil and gas reserves are found in the Northern region where the Trans-Alaska oil pipeline begins (Prudhoe Bay). The North Slope Borough (the farthest north and largest borough areawise in Alaska) and the Kobuk and Nome census areas comprise the Northern region. Some 18,588 persons lived in the Northern region in 1983 according to census based estimates. Barrow (2,938) and Nome (3,590) are the two largest cities.

Census Areas

Alaska is divided into 23 geographic areas for the purpose of collecting and disseminating census information. These areas also provide the geographic base for the gathering and reporting of most labor market information.

Boundaries for census areas have been modified or altered several times in the last three decades. Internal boundaries of Alaska have not been permanently set since the state is relatively new and formation of substate geopolitical boundaries is an ongoing process. Unlike all other states, Alaska has not been completely subdivided into counties with permanent boundaries. Substate Alaska governmental units known as organized boroughs are the closest equivalent to counties in other states. Organized boroughs, however, do not cover the majority of the land area of the state. The remaining areas of the State are collectively known as the "unorganized borough". No governmental bodies exist in this area outside of local cities and rural school districts. Regional affairs are under guidance of the state legislature.

The U.S. Census Bureau, in consultation with the State of Alaska, has established census divisions or areas for its decennial censuses. The Census Bureau is mainly interested in uniform data collection and a nationwide reporting system with a standardized geographic coding scheme. Needs of the Census Bureau have not always been compatible with the needs of the state. Consequently, Alaska has modified the system to meet its own needs.

Table I-2
Conversion of 1970 Census Divisions to 1980 Census Areas

1980 Census Area	Component 1970 Census Divisions
11 Aleutian Islands Area	[01] Aleutian Islands Division (excludes area N.E. of Port Moller).
13 Anchorage Borough	[02] Anchorage Census Division (N.C.)
	[03] Angoon Census Division (added to Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Area 230).
	[04] Barrow-North Slope Census Division (renamed North Slope Borough 185.
08 Bethel Area	[05] Bethel Census Division (includes southern half of [16] Kuskokwim Division).
10 Bristol Bay Borough	[06] Bristol Bay Borough Census Division (N.C.).
09 Dillingham Area	[07] Bristol Bay Census Division (includes Port Moller area from Aleutian Islands Census Division).
	[08] Cordova-McCarthy Census Division (added to Valdez-Cordova Area 260).
05 Fairbanks North Star Borough	[09] Fairbanks Census Division (N.C.).
18 Haines Borough	[10] Haines Census Division (excludes Klukwan).
19 Juneau Borough	[11] Juneau Census Division (N.C.).
14 Kenai Peninsula Borough	[12] Kenai-Cook Inlet Census Division + [21] Seward Census Division.
23 Ketchikan Gateway Borough	[13] Ketchikan Census Division (N.C.).
02 Kobuk Area	[14] Kobuk Census Division (N.C.).
15 Kodiak Island Borough	[15] Kodiak Census Division (N.C.).
	[16] Kuskokwim Census Division (divided between the Bethel Area 050 and the Yukon-Koyukuk Area 290).
12 Matanuska-Susitna Borough	[17] Matanuska-Susitna Census Division (N.C.).
03 Nome Area	[18] Nome Census Division (N.C.).
01 North Slope Borough	[04] Barrow-North Slope Census Division (N.C.).
	[19] Outer Ketchikan Census Division (added to Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Area 200).
22 Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Area	[20] Prince of Wales Census Division + [19] Outer Ketchikan Census Division.
	[21] Seward Census Division (added to Kenai Peninsula Borough 120).
20 Sitka Borough	[22] Sitka Census Division (excludes Port Alexander).
17 Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Area	[23] Skagway-Yakutat Census Division + [3] Angoon Census Division + Klukwan.
06 Southeast Fairbanks Area	[24] Southeast Fairbanks Census Division (includes Eagle Area, excludes southern portion around Nebesna Area).
	[25] Upper Yukon Census Division (added to Yukon-Koyukuk Area 290).
16 Valdez-Cordova Area	[26] Valdez-Chitina-Whittier Census Division + [8] Cordova-McCarthy Census Division + Nebesna Area
07 Wade Hampton Area	[27] Wade Hampton Census Division (N.C.).
21 Wrangell-Petersburg Area	[28] Wrangell-Petersburg Census Division (includes Port Alexander).
04 Yukon-Koyukuk Area	[29] Yukon-Koyukuk Census Division + [25] Upper Yukon Census Division (less Eagle Area) + Northern half of [16] Kuskokwim Census Division

(N.C.) = No Change.

The geographic area classification system developed in 1980 evolved over the last 20 years from a scheme based on election districts as first published in 1959. Geographic areas of 1959 were the 24 election districts established by the Alaska State Constitution in 1956. Election districts were replaced in 1970 by 29 divisions and classified according to FIPS (Federal Information Processing Standards) census codes. These codes were modified in 1975. Advent of the 1980 census brought about a further restructuring of the census divisions. A census committee was appointed by former Governor Hammond in 1977 to cooperate with the U.S. Census Bureau in formulating geographic areas for Alaska compatible with the state's needs as well as those of the federal government. The final geographic areas, as established, emerged from the work of this committee in conjunction with the Census Bureau.

The 29 census divisions were re-established as 23 census areas with the addition of 24 census subareas. Organized boroughs make up 11 of the 23 census areas. In the unorganized part of the state an attempt was made to have census area or subarea boundaries approximate the boundaries of the Alaska Native Corporation, Rural Education Attendance areas, or other socioeconomic units of Alaska and/or previous census divisions. A unique 6 digit code was developed by the Alaska Department of Labor for the 1980 census areas useful at the 2, 3, 4 or 6 digit level depending on the degree of refinement required by the user.

A 2 digit code (01-23) was assigned to each census area beginning at the northern most part of the state (North Slope Borough=01) and continuing in numerical order from north to south and east to west ending in the southeastern part of the state (Ketchikan Gateway Borough=23). A second set of 2 digit codes (31-95) was assigned to identify census subareas (or where no census subareas exist, the census area again). Each census area or census subarea was further divided into a maximum of 9 smaller geographic units and coded 1 through 9 (fifth digit). Finally, each place (city, town, or village) in Alaska recognized as an enumeration district with a population of at least 25 (1970 census) was assigned a sixth digit, 1 through 9.

Currently, only census of population information has been published by 1980 census areas. Labor force data and nonagricultural wage and salary employment by 1980 census area will be published in early 1985. Tables I-1 and I-2 illustrate conversions between the two classifications (1970 vs. 1980). Table I-3 illustrates total land area and 1980 population by census area.

Table I-3
Total Land Area and Population by Census Area 1983
State of Alaska

	Square Miles	Square Kilometers	Number	Per Square Mile	Per Square Kilometer
The State	570,833	1,478,458	510,554	0.9	0.3
Aleutian Islands	10,890	28,205	8,496	0.8	0.3
Anchorage	1,732	4,486	227,070	131.1	50.6
Bethel	36,104	93,509	12,232	0.3	0.1
Bristol Bay	531	1,375	1,275	2.4	0.9
Dillingham	46,042	119,249	5,623	0.1	
Fairbanks North Star	7,404	19,176	64,810	8.8	3.4
Haines	2,374	6,149	1,915	0.8	0.3
Juneau	2,626	6,801	25,964	9.9	3.8
Kenai Peninsula	16,056	41,585	34,890	2.2	0.8
Ketchikan Gateway	1,242	3,217	12,712	10.2	4.0
Kobuk	31,593	81,826	5,759	0.2	0.1
Kodiak Island	4,796	12,422	12,896	2.7	1.0
Matanuska-Susitna	24,502	63,460	29,849	1.2	0.5
Nome	23,871	61,826	7,661	0.3	0.1
North Slope	90,955	235,574	5,168	—	—
Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan	7,660	19,839	5,293	0.7	0.3
Sitka	2,938	7,609	8,194	2.8	1.1
Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon	13,239	34,289	3,711	0.3	0.1
Southeast Fairbanks	24,169	62,598	6,516	0.3	0.1
Valdez-Cordova	39,229	101,603	9,722	0.2	0.1
Wade Hampton	17,816	46,143	5,294	0.3	0.1
Wrangell-Petersburg	5,965	15,449	6,869	1.2	0.4
Yukon-Koyukuk	159,099	412,066	8,635	—	—

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, *Alaska Population Overview 1983*.

1983 Land Area July 1, 1983 Population

Chapter II
Population Trends and Characteristics

The period between April 1, 1980, and July 1, 1983, has produced almost as much net growth in Alaska as was experienced during the entire 1970's (Table II-1 and Table II-2). During this three and a quarter years period it is estimated that Alaska's population has increased by 27% to 510,554 persons. The five boroughs containing the largest concentration of the state's population are Anchorage with 44.5%, Fairbanks North Star with 12.7%, Kenai with 6.8%, Matanuska-Susitna with 5.8%, and Juneau with 5.1%. Collectively, these five boroughs comprise three quarters of the population of Alaska. In addition to these boroughs, the boroughs of Kodiak Island, Ketchikan, and Bethel now exceed 10,000 persons or more. No borough has had a net loss of persons during this period.

Most of Alaska's growth in the early 1980's has been due more to in-migration than to natural increases. The growth which occurred between 1980 and 1983 was composed of 26.3% natural increase and 73.7% net migration. The high annual net migration which occurred in the 1970's in Matanuska-Susitna has increased in the early 1980's at 13.8% growth per year as a result of continued spill-over from Anchorage. The second highest annual net migration rate has occurred in Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan with a net migration rate of 8.2% per year as a result of Quartz Hill Molybdenum exploration and Forest Service logging and road construction activity on Prince of Wales Island. Juneau, the state capital, and Kenai have experienced 7.1% and 8.0% annual net migration, respectively. Anchorage had a 6.2% annual net migration rate and Kodiak Island a 5.9% net migration rate. These boroughs had annual rates of migration which were above the state average (5.4%) for the period. Only Sitka Borough experienced a small negative annual net migration rate during the early 1980's.

Population Trends 1970-1980

Alaska's population grew by nearly one third in the 1970's as shown in Table II-2. Also during the decade of the 1970's population shifted to the Anchorage Borough and surrounding areas and away from Fairbanks and some smaller communities. In 1970, 41.8% of the population lived in Anchorage, with 15.2% in the Fairbanks North Star Borough, 5.5% in the Kenai Borough, 4.5% in the Juneau Borough and 3.3% in the Ketchikan Gateway Borough. Only these five boroughs contained at least 10,000 or more persons and collectively they made up 70.3% of the population. By 1980 43.3% of the population lived in Anchorage, 13.4% lived in Fairbanks North Star, 6.3% lived in Kenai. 4.9% lived in Juneau, and 4.4% lived in Matanuska-Susitna. Collectively, these five boroughs accounted for 72.4% of the state's population. During the decade, the fastest growing boroughs were: Matanuska-Susitna 173.4%, Valdez-Cordova 67.7%, Kenai 52.4%, Juneau 44.1%, and Anchorage 38.0%. Declines in population during the decade occurred in Bristol Bay and the Aleutian Islands.

Of the growth which occurred between 1970 and 1980, 65% was attributable to natural increase and about 35% was due to net migration. The boroughs with the largest annual net migration rates during the 1970's were Matanuska-Susitna with a 7.9% annual increase, which was the result of suburban spill-over from Anchorage; Valdez-Cordova, because of the pipeline, had an annual net migration of 3.65%; and Juneau and Kenai with over 2% annual net migration for the decade. The outlying census areas of the Aleutians, Bristol Bay, Fairbanks North Star, Ketchikan, Kobuk, Kodiak Island, Nome, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan, Wade Hampton, Yukon-Koyukuk all had negative net migration during the 1970's.

Population Characteristics

Between 1970 and 1980 the population of the United States aged noticeably. In 1970, the median age was 28.0; by 1980 it was 30.0. A similar trend occurred in Alaska where the median age increased from 22.9 in 1970 to 26.1 in 1980. Alaska has the second lowest median age of all states. Alaska tends to have a much younger population than the rest of the country. The increased median age is attributed to a decline in the number of births in the mid-1970's (which means fewer children in the population) coupled with the continued aging of the "Baby Boom" generation born between 1945 and 1964. This generation has delayed marriage and childbearing. Alaskan women have traditionally had more children than the nation as a whole. While this gap narrowed during the mid1970's, Alaskan fertility rates have increased more rapidly than for the nation as a whole since that time. Table II-3 illustrates this changing age distribution.

In 1980, 53% of Alaskans were male, the highest percentage of any state. This compared to nearly 49% nationwide. Women comprised an increased proportion of Alaska's population in 1980 than in 1970 as the ratio of women to total population increased from 44% in 1970 to 47% in 1980. Nationwide there was very little change in the ratio of women to total population.

The racial composition of Alaska's population changed slightly over the decade, with a slight decrease in the relative proportion of whites. Whites made up 78.8% of the population in 1970, but declined to 77.0% in 1980. Decline in the proportion of the population who claim to be White stems primarily from the fact that nationwide more persons identified themselves as Native American during the 1980 census than did so in 1970. Second, the declining military population had become less White by 1980 than it was in 1970. The decrease in the distribution of Whites to total population resulted in a corresponding increase of all other races. Sixteen percent of all Alaskan's are Native American (American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut), compared to 0.6% nationwide. Slightly over 3% of the population is Black compared to 11.7% for the U.S. as a whole.

Racially, Alaska's population differs widely in its distribution. The boroughs with the highest proportion of White population in 1980 were: Matanuska-Susitna (94.5%), Kenai (91.4%), Anchorage (85.2%), Fairbanks North Star Borough (85.4%), Haines Borough (85.1%), Juneau Borough (84.3%), Ketchikan Gateway Borough (83.8%), Valdez-Cordova (82.8%), Wrangell-Petersburg (78.0%), and Southeast Fairbanks (78.8%). On the other hand, the census areas with the highest percentage of Native American population were: Wade Hampton (93.2%), Kobuk (85.1%), Bethel (84.1%), Nome (79.1%), North Slope (76.8), and Dillingham (76.3%).

Population Expectations

Continued growth in population is expected, although it is unlikely to be as rapid as in the period since 1980. Our preliminary indicators suggest that population has shown a slower growth (on the order of 3.0% or less) for the 1983-84 period. With national unemployment likely to decline through 1984, the "push" for people from other states to migrate to Alaska appears to have moderated. It is probable that the strength of Alaska's economy, relative to those of the Pacific Northwest, California, and the Upper Mid West, will generally

Table II-1
Alaska Population Characteristics
1980-1983

Census Areas	July 1, 1983 Pop.	April 1, 1980 Pop.	Chg. 1980-83	% Chg. 1980-83	Average Annual Rate of Change	Births 1980-83	Deaths 1980-83	Net Mig.	Average Annual Birth Rate (%)	Average Annual Death Rate (%)	Annual Net Mig. Rate (%)	Percent White 1980	Percent Native 1980
Aleutian Islands	8496	7768	728	9.37	2.75	559	103	272	2.12	0.39	1.03	61.5	24.9
Anchorage Borough	227040	174431	52609	30.16	8.06	14260	1941	40290	2.19	0.30	6.18	85.2	5.1
Bethel C.A.	12232	10999	1233	11.21	3.27	1064	187	356	2.82	0.50	0.94	15.1	84.1
Bristol Bay C.A.	1275	1094	181	16.54	4.70	71	21	131	1.84	0.54	3.40	60.3	32.9
Dillingham C.A.	5623	4616	1007	21.82	6.05	439	96	664	2.64	0.58	3.99	23.1	76.3
Fairbanks North Star Borough	64810	53983	10827	20.06	5.61	5072	701	6456	2.63	0.36	3.34	85.4	5.5
Haines Borough	1915	1680	235	13.99	4.02	121	23	137	2.08	0.39	2.34	85.1	12.7
Juneau Borough	25964	19528	6436	32.96	8.71	1487	291	5240	2.01	0.39	7.09	84.3	11.2
Kenai Borough	34890	25282	9608	38.00	9.83	2324	387	7671	2.38	0.40	7.85	91.4	6.9
Ketchikan Borough	12712	11316	1396	12.34	3.58	860	247	783	2.20	0.63	2.01	83.8	12.4
Kobuk C.A.	5759	4831	928	19.21	5.39	502	125	552	2.92	0.73	3.20	14.1	85.1
Kodiak Island Borough	12896	9939	2957	29.75	7.97	911	155	2201	2.45	0.42	5.93	70.9	19.0
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	29849	17816	12033	67.54	15.54	1613	294	10714	2.08	0.38	13.83	94.5	3.9
Nome C.A.	7661	6537	1124	17.19	4.87	647	192	669	2.80	0.83	2.90	19.6	79.1
North Slope Borough	5168	4199	969	23.08	6.37	435	88	622	2.86	0.58	4.09	21.8	76.8
Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan C.A.	5293	3622	1471	38.49	9.93	326	63	1209	2.20	0.43	8.16	54.4	43.2
Sitka C.A.	8194	7803	391	5.01	1.50	631	121	-119	2.43	0.47	-0.46	73.9	21.4
Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon C.A.	3711	3478	233	6.70	1.99	253	95	75	2.16	0.81	0.64	55.8	42.0
Southeast Fairbanks C.A.	6516	5676	840	14.80	4.24	513	64	391	2.59	0.32	1.97	78.8	12.8
Valdez-Cordova C.A.	9722	8348	1374	16.46	4.68	625	154	903	2.13	0.52	3.08	82.8	12.7
Wade Hampton C.A.	5294	4665	629	13.48	3.89	468	71	232	2.89	0.44	1.43	6.3	93.2
Wrangell-Petersburg	6869	6167	702	11.38	3.31	464	133	371	2.19	0.63	1.75	78.0	19.3
Yukon-Koyukuk	8635	7873	762	9.68	2.84	700	172	234	2.61	0.64	0.87	41.8	55.5
State Total	510554	401851	108703	27.05	7.33	34343	5721	80061	2.38	0.39	5.40	77.1	16.0

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis.

tend to affect migration to Alaska in the near term as it has in the period since 1980. Slower Alaska employment growth (see Employment Forecast in Chapter IV) and the declining price of oil are likely to contribute to a somewhat weaker pull for migrants at mid-decade than was experienced in the first three years of the 1980's.

Note: More comprehensive population information is contained in *Alaska Population Overview 1983* and publications from the *1980 Census of Population*. Copies of *Alaska Population Overview 1983* and information from the *1980 Census of Population and Housing* are currently available upon request from the Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Section. Information can also be acquired by calling (907) 465-4500.

Table II-2
Alaska Population Characteristics
1970-1980

Census Areas	April 1, 1980 Pop.	April 1, 1970 Pop.	Chg. 1970-80	% Chg. 1970-80	Average Annual Rate of Change	Births 1970-80	Deaths 1970-80	Net Mig.	Average Annual Birth Rate (%)	Average Annual Death Rate (%)	Annual Net Mig. Rate (%)
Aleutian Islands	7768	7834	-66	-0.84	-0.08	1266	204	-1128	1.62	0.26	-1.45
Anchorage Borough	174431	126385	48046	38.02	3.19	34834	5340	18552	2.32	0.36	1.23
Bethel C.A.	10999	8917	2082	23.35	2.09	2506	561	138	2.52	0.56	0.14
Bristol Bay C.A.	1094	1147	-53	-4.62	-0.47	308	46	-315	2.74	0.41	-2.81
Dillingham C.A.	4616	3872	744	19.21	1.75	916	262	90	2.16	0.62	0.21
Fairbanks North Star Borough	53983	45864	8119	17.70	1.63	12746	1850	-2777	2.55	0.37	-0.56
Haines Borough	1680	1401	279	19.91	1.81	283	100	96	1.84	0.65	0.62
Juneau Borough	19528	13556	5972	44.05	3.61	3033	812	3751	1.83	0.49	2.27
Kenai Borough	25282	16586	8696	52.43	4.15	4258	965	5404	2.03	0.46	2.58
Ketchikan Borough	11316	11041	1275	12.70	1.19	2214	761	-177	2.07	0.71	-0.17
Kobuk C.A.	4831	4048	783	19.34	1.76	1234	286	-165	2.78	0.64	-0.37
Kodiak Island Borough	9939	9409	530	5.63	0.55	2411	481	-1400	2.49	0.50	-1.45
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	17816	6509	11307	173.71	9.30	2306	626	9628	1.90	0.51	7.92
Nome C.A.	6537	5749	788	13.71	1.28	1606	537	-280	2.61	0.87	-0.46
North Slope Borough	4199	3451	748	21.67	1.96	842	250	157	2.20	0.65	0.41
Prince of Wales-Outer Ketckikan C.A.	3822	3782	40	1.06	0.11	700	236	-424	1.84	0.62	-1.12
Sitka C.A.	7803	6073	1730	28.49	2.49	1397	391	724	2.01	0.56	1.04
Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon C.A.	3476	2792	686	24.57	2.19	679	270	277	2.17	0.86	0.88
Southeast Fairbanks C.A.	5676	4308	1368	31.75	2.74	1231	176	313	2.47	0.35	0.63
Valdez-Cordova C.A.	8348	4977	3371	67.73	5.06	1325	389	2435	1.99	0.85	3.65
Wrangell-Petersburg	6167	4920	1247	25.35	2.25	1163	409	494	2.10	0.74	0.89
Yukon-Koyukuk	7873	7045	828	11.75	1.11	1610	544	-238	2.16	0.73	-0.32

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis.

Table II-3
Alaska Population Distribution by Age and Sex
1970 and 1980

	1970 Total	Males	Female	1980 Total	Male	Female
Total Number	302,382	163,258	137,124	401,851	213,078	188,773
Total Percent 1/	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 Years	10.7	10.1	11.4	9.7	10.0	9.4
5 to 9 Years	12.2	11.5	13.1	8.6	8.6	8.7
10 to 14 Years	11.4	10.7	12.2	8.6	9.3	8.1
15 to 19 Years	8.9	8.7	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.3
20 to 24 Years	11.8	13.7	9.6	11.2	11.1	11.3
25 to 29 Years	8.9	8.7	9.2	11.6	11.6	11.7
30 to 34 Years	7.5	7.5	7.6	11.0	11.0	10.9
35 to 44 Years	12.6	13.0	12.3	13.5	12.9	13.9
45 to 54 Years	8.9	9.1	8.9	8.2	8.1	8.3
55 to 59 Years	2.8	3.0	2.7	3.4	3.2	3.6
60 to 64 Years	1.8	1.8	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.0
65 to 74 Years	1.5	1.6	1.5	2.1	2.2	2.0
75 and Over	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7

1/ May not add due to rounding

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis.

Table II-4
Alaska Population by Age and Sex
July, 1982

Age	Total	Male	Female
Under 1 Year	10,019	5,060	4,959
1-4 Years	34,062	17,620	16,442
5-9 Years	36,573	18,742	17,831
10-14 Years	38,257	19,688	18,569
15-19 Years	41,316	21,737	19,579
20-24 Years	52,487	29,175	23,312
25-29 Years	53,998	26,919	27,079
30-34 Years	48,770	26,329	22,441
35-39 Years	39,264	20,992	18,272
40-44 Years	27,357	14,430	12,927
45-49 Years	21,560	11,486	10,074
50-54 Years	17,821	9,705	8,116
55-59 Years	14,771	7,726	7,045
60-64 Years	10,624	5,451	5,173
65-69 Years	6,310	3,113	3,197
70-74 Years	3,821	1,818	2,003
75 Years and Over	3,790	1,652	2,138
Total	460,800	241,643	219,157

* The total population is a rounded figure.

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis.

Chapter III
Labor Force

The civilian labor force includes all noninstitutionalized persons over 16 years of age who are working or actively seeking work and not in the military. To be employed a person must have worked at least one hour for pay or profit or at least 15 unpaid hours in a family business during the survey week (the survey week is the week of the month that includes the 12th). A person is also considered employed if they have a job but are not working because they are on vacation, ill, taking time for personal reasons, involved in a labor dispute, or have been prevented from working due to bad weather. A person is considered unemployed if they do not have a job but are available and actively sought work at any time during the past few weeks. A person is also considered unemployed if they are waiting to be recalled from a layoff or waiting to report to a new job within 30 days. The remainder of the population that does not fit either of these criteria are considered to be out of the labor force. This group includes discouraged workers, who have given up seeking work because they do not believe any work is available, or individuals who are voluntarily not part of the labor force such as students, retirees, and homemakers.

Resident employment, used to compute labor force, differs conceptually from nonagricultural wage and salary employment which measures employment by place of work. Resident employment, which uses adjusted nonagricultural employment as input, includes self-employed individuals, domestic workers and agricultural workers (excluding seafood harvesters) and reflects employment by place of residence. Employment by place of work is essentially an estimate of the number of jobs filled during the survey week in a given area, while employment by place of residence is essentially an estimate of the number of employed persons who live in a given area. These two series are derived by separate methodologies and are not comparable. Table IV-1 summarizes the differences between available employment series. The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the total civilian labor force.

Estimating Procedures

Labor force estimating procedures are established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The procedure includes estimates for employment and unemployment. These estimates, computed by the Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Section, are controlled by monthly Bureau of Census household-based Current Population Survey (CPS) results at the statewide level (see Current Population Survey). This adjustment ensures standardized unemployment rates that are comparable between states. It also introduces a sampling error range associated with the rate. The household sample used in Alaska is small and is calculated to minimize sampling error. However, there is a large error rate associated with Alaska's small sample. Alaska's unemployment rate of 10.3% (1983 annual average) had a 90% confidence interval from 9.3% to 11.3%.

Several sources of data are used by the Department of Labor to develop monthly employment estimates. The primary source for estimated employment is the monthly employer survey (also called the establishment survey) by the Curent Employment Statistics (CES) program which generates nonagricultural employment estimates by **place of work.** This estimate is then adjusted by 1970 Census of Population residency factors to produce nonagricultural employment by **place of residence.** CES data are extrapolated and augmented with 1970 Census of Population employment ratios and special surveys to estimate categories of employment excluded from CES data, such as self-employed individuals, domestic workers, and agricultural workers (excluding seafood harvesters). Updated residency factors and employment ratios based on the 1980 Census of Population are expected to be incorporated early in 1985. Estimated statewide employment is distributed to regional levels using "Handbook" procedures (see Glossary). Employment is then disaggregated from regions to census divisions using population ratios from the 1980 census.

Unemployment estimates are developed from unemployment insurance (UI) claims data and 1980 Census of Population characteristics and special BLS study data. UI claims data provide current information about unemployed persons who have had recent employment experience. These data are supplemented by special survey-based estimates of new entrants and reentrants to the labor force. Discouraged workers are excluded from the estimated unemployed. Disaggregation of experienced unemployment to the census division is based on current UI claims data while disaggregation of estimated new entrant and reentrant is based on 1980 Census of Population data.

Once each year labor force data are revised to incorporate current CPS data which is based upon updated population data. During this process the most recent actual employment figures are also incorporated. This process is called *benchmarking*. The Alaska Department of Labor revises labor force data for the most recent five years to include corrections when necessary. Based upon the current 1983 benchmark, the labor force data series is technically inconsistent prior to 1976. However, data back to 1975 can be used with little disruption to the series. Prior to 1975 there were definitional and procedural changes to labor force data that result in an inconsistent series.

Persons interested in a more detailed methodological description should contact:

Department of Labor
Research & Analysis
Labor Market Information
P.O. Box 1149
Juneau, AK 99802

Current Population Survey

The Current Population Survey is a nationwide survey of approximately 60,000 households conducted each month by the Bureau of Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data collected are based on the activity or labor force status reported for the calendar week including the 12th of the month. The CPS household survey differs from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) establishment survey which provides industry information on nonagricultural employment, average weekly hours, and average hourly and weekly earnings. The household and establishment surveys supplement one another by providing types of data not easily gathered collectively. Data from these two separate sources differ in definition, source, coverage and method of collection. A detailed analysis of the two surveys is included each month in *Employment and Earnings*, a Bureau of Labor Statistics publication which summarizes current monthly survey results.

In Alaska approximately 1,050 households representing 12 census divisions are assigned to be surveyed each month. Approximately 750 households are actually surveyed in any given month. Survey results are used to adjust monthly labor force estimates for Alaska. Each year the Bureau of Labor Statistics publishes a summary of CPS data by state. Table III-1 summarizes select characteristics of Alaska's labor force participants. While CPS data are the most current available labor force characteristics, detailed labor force data are available from the 1980 Census of Population in Table III-2.

Due to the relatively small sample and procedural changes, CPS data on Alaskan minorities in the labor force are sketchy at best and at the worst impossible to obtain. Since 1981, Alaskan Natives have been included in the "white" category, which renders analysis of Native labor force characteristics impossible. Analysis of Alaska's Black labor force is less difficult, but because of the small sample size error ranges for the Black unemployment rate and its subcategories are so large that conclusions drawn from these data are of little use. CPS produces labor force detail for Hispanics for most states but data are unavailable for Alaska.

These data show that Alaskan men participate more heavily than women in the labor force and that men have a higher unemployment rate. Since the 1981 figures were published the gap between male and female employment participation has closed, following the national trend of more women entering the labor force.

1980 Census Labor Force Data

Labor force data in Table III-2 are available from the decennial census for both the census year (1980) and the previous year (1979). However, according to the Institute for Social and Economic Research (ISER) in Anchorage, which was contracted to analyze census data, problems exist with the 1980 census labor force data. Rather than questioning people on their labor force status in April, when the census was supposed to be taken, enumerators usually asked about recent labor force status. Since the census in Alaska was taken over a nine month period, labor force data span almost an entire year with no means to adjust for the seasonality for Alaska's economy. While this may affect the reliability of the data, they are official census figures.

Alaska's Current Situation

During 1983 in-migration of out-of-state job seekers, fleeing the depressed economy of the continental United States, kept Alaska's labor force growing at a rapid pace. The economy of the state was also expanding at a brisk pace as 1983 nonagricultural wage and salary employment grew at a better than 6.0% rate over the 1982 annual average . The unemployment rate, however, did not go down in 1983 but instead the annual average rate increased over 1982. The increase in employment was not sufficient enough to reduce the unemployment rate.

During the second half of 1983, the national unemployment rate began to drop reducing the influx of job seekers from the rest of the U.S. This reduction tended to ease some of the upward pressure on the Alaskan unemployment rate. Through most of 1984 the unemployment rate has stayed fairly close to the levels of 1983, indicating that the Alaska labor force is growing at a rate very comparable to employment growth.

Labor Force Expectations through 1985

In 1985 the Alaskan economy is expected to continue expanding at a rate of about 2.0% to 3.0% per year. This is slower growth than experienced during the early eighties, however, it is anticipated that the Alaskan economy will continue to provide new employment opportunities for the next several years.

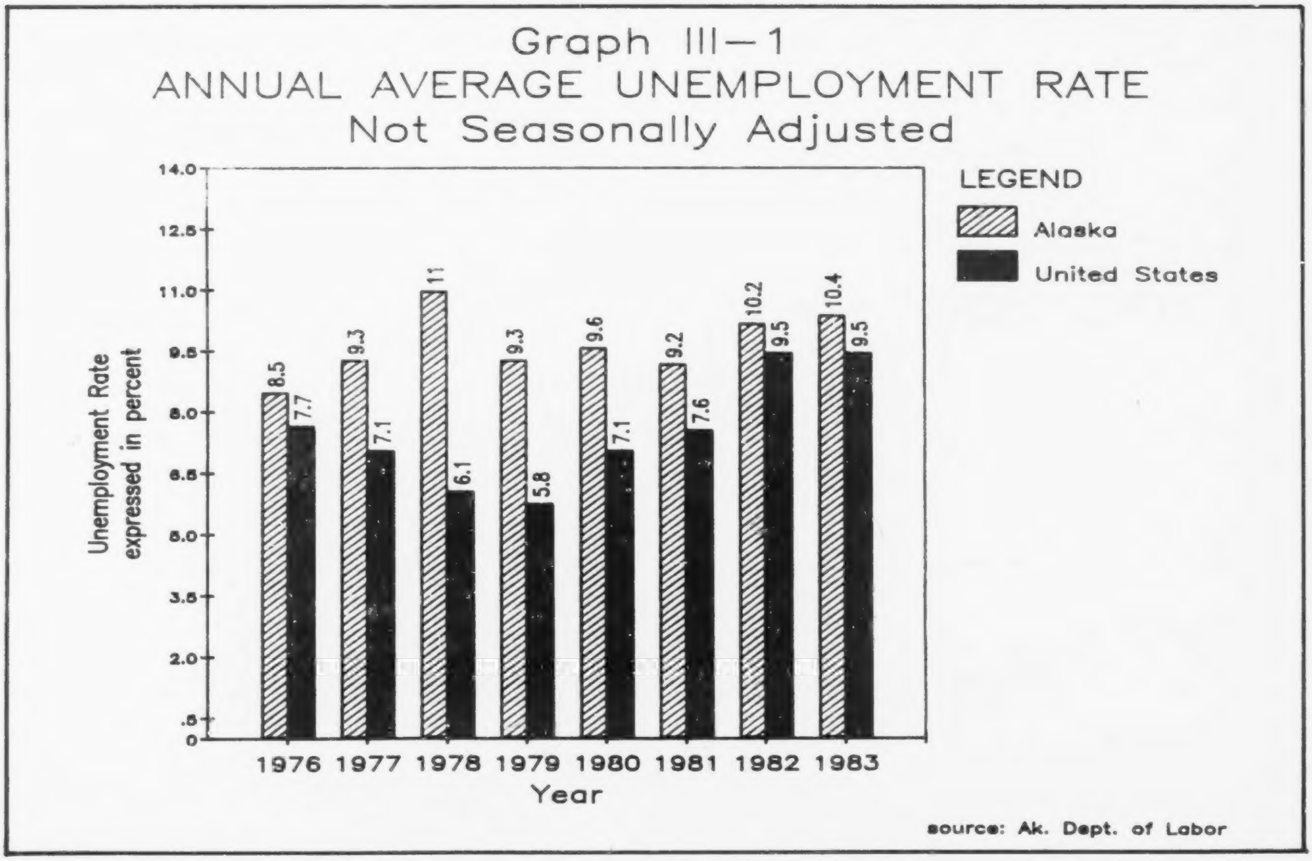
While the employment aspect of the labor force is relatively foreseeable, the number of people who will be competing for these jobs is much more difficult to predict. During the first two and one half years of this decade unemployment in the contiguous lower 48 states was at relatively high levels causing a tremendous in-migration to Alaska. This in-migration to the state kept the states unemployment levels fairly high at a time when employment within the Alaskan economy was experiencing its most dynamic growth since the years of the Trans-Alaska pipeline.

During 1982 and 1983, the number of new jobs that were created by the Alaskan economy was able to offset the increase in the Alaskan labor force that was brought on by in-migration, which meant unemployment rates for these two years were very similar. In 1984, the in-migration pressures that were present in the early part of the decade were easing considerably because of the much improved economy in the continental U.S. Fortunately for the state this easing of in-migrants comes at a time when the Alaskan economy is beginning to slow down from the rate of growth it has experienced during the last several years. Unemployment in the state for 1985 and 1986 is expected to continue to be in the range experienced during the last several years (a late summer low of about 8.0% and a mid-winter high of about 11.0%).

While an improving economy in the lower 48 has decreased in-migration, Alaska continues to be an attractive place for relocation due to publicity about high wages, subsidized housing, and its image as a frontier "land of opportunity". Alaska should continue to have a surplus of workers in all but the most highly technical occupations. Persons who are interested in relocating to the state are advised to consult local Employment Service offices and carefully plan any relocation effort prior to moving.

Alaska Unemployment Compared to Other States

During 1982 and 1983 high national unemployment resulted in Alaska being relatively better off in regards to unemployment than at any time since the construction of the Trans-Alaska pipeline. In the summer of 1982 and again in the summer of 1983 the Alaskan unemployment rate fell below the national average for the first time since 1976. In 1984 Alaska returned to its traditional position as a high unemployment state. During the first six months of 1984, Alaska was ranked within the three states with the highest unemployment rates. Only West Virginia and Alabama had consistently higher unemployment rates. Alaska's unemployment rank was dependent upon the unemployment in the other areas of the country. From 1982 to 1984 the unemployment rates in Alaska remained relatively stable while the nation dramatically increased and then decreased


Graph III—1
ANNUAL AVERAGE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
Not Seasonally Adjusted

source: Ak. Dept. of Labor

its unemployment rate.

As illustrated in Table III-4, states with economies based on autos, steel, textiles and forest products had the highest annual average unemployment rates in 1983. States with economies based on energy, agriculture and to a lesser extent electronics had the lowest unemployment rates for 1983. Perhaps most significant for the Alaskan economy were the high unemployment rates for the Pacific Northwest states of Oregon and Washington, which generate the greatest amount of in-migration to the state. Both of these states had a higher annual average unemployment rate than Alaska did during 1983, however, the gap was not as large as that experienced during 1982.

Local Area Labor Force

Local area labor force data are available for six substate regions (see Appendix Tables A-1 through A-6) and twenty-nine census divisions (Table III-6) as well as for the entire state. While those data are generated under an approved federal methodology and are "official", users will want to note their limitations. Also beginning in January 1984 the labor force data will be available for the twenty-three census areas designated by the 1980 census. Labor force estimates are "synthetic" in the sense that they are not entirely derived from a sample. For this reason it is not possible to provide an error range or confidence limit for the substate estimates. The Current Population Survey (CPS) which constitutes about half of the input for the statewide labor force estimate is a survey. Its error range is approximately ± 1.0 percentage point for the annual average statewide unemployment rate. For any particular month, it is higher. When monthly data for small census divisions are considered, the error range is very large, although an exact figure cannot be stated. In general annual averages are more accurate than monthly estimates, and accuracy is greater for census divisions with larger labor forces. Statewide data are more reliable than regional data and regional data are generally more reliable than census division data.

Another important aspect of local area labor force estimates worth noting is the difference in the nature of labor force participation in the rural and urban areas of the state. For various reasons, rural residents are less likely to be in the labor force than urban residents. Many rural areas of the state simply have no jobs to look for during some seasons of the year and in other seasons residents drop out of the labor force to pursue subsistence activities. Comparing statistics for urban and rural census divisions may therefore give a distorted view of actual economic conditions such as work availability. The Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Section's study *Lower Yukon-Kuskokwim Region Labor Market Analysis (1980)* is available to those interested in detailed information on this issue.

Table III-1
Current Population Survey
Labor Force Participation and Unemployment Rates
1983 Annual Average

State and Population Group	Civilian Noninstitutional Population (in thousands)	Civilian Labor Force as a Percent of Population	Employment as a Percent of Population	Unemployment Rate 1/
Alaska				
Total	314.0	73.0	65.5	10.3
Men	157.8	82.8	73.4	11.4
Women	156.2	63.2	57.6	8.9
Both sexes, 16-19 years	26.5	53.3	41.9	21.2
White	252.7	76.2	69.4	9.0
Men	127.9	86.4	77.8	10.0
Women	124.8	65.8	60.8	7.6
Both sexes, 16-19 years	19.3	56.7	45.1	20.3
Black	9.4	78.8	66.0	16.1
Men	5.1	84.4	74.5	12.3
Women	4.3	72.3	55.8	21.4
Both sexes, 16-19 years	.8	61.4	25.0	61.0
Single (never married)	82.0	74.4	64.0	14.2
Married, spouse present	185.6	72.2	66.3	8.1
Other marital status	46.4	74.0	65.1	12.1

1/ U.S. Department of Labor unemployment rate differs from the rate produced by the Alaska Department of Labor due to different rounding procedures.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table III-2
Alaska and United States Labor Force Characteristics
1980 Census of Population 1/

Labor Force Status 1980	Alaska	United States
Persons 16 Years and Over	286,389	171,182,857
Labor Force	205,922	106,065,807
Percent of Persons 16 Years and Over	71.9	62.0
Civilian Labor Force	183,885	104,531,017
Employed	166,421	97,631,061
Unemployed	17,464	6,899,986
Percent of Civilian Labor Force	9.5	6.6
Not in Labor Force	80,467	65,117,050
Female, 16 Years and Over	132,968	89,435,850
Labor Force	80,255	44,740,543
Percent of Female, 16 Years and Over	60.4	50.0
Civilian Labor Force	77,833	44,600,005
Employed	71,733	41,672,184
Unemployed	6,100	2,927,821
Percent of Civilian Labor Force	7.8	6.6
Not in Labor Force	52,713	44,695,307
Female, 16 Years and Over	132,968	89,435,850
With Own Children Under 6 Years	31,000	13,554,175
In Labor Force	15,080	6,211,979
With Own Children 6 to 17 Years Only	28,863	16,960,095
In Labor Force	18,648	10,713,045
Workers by Class		
Employed Persons 16 Years and Over	166,421	97,631,061
Private Wage and Salary Workers	97,595	73,781,491
Federal Government Workers	19,201	3,784,035
State Government Workers	19,777	4,552,762
Local Government Workers	16,959	8,389,001
Self-Employed Workers	12,362	6,617,700
Unpaid Family Workers	527	506,072
Workers by Occupation		
Employed Persons 16 Years and Over	166,421	97,631,061
Managerial and Professional Specialty	48,473	22,320,685
Executive, Administrative & Managerial	22,541	10,196,035
Professional Specialty	25,932	12,124,650
Technical Sales & Administrative Support	54,441	29,464,636
Technicians and Related Support	6,765	3,013,725
Sales Occupations	14,173	9,727,163
Administrative Support Including Clerical	30,503	16,723,748
Service Occupations	22,298	12,680,131
Private Household Occupations	595	563,644
Protective Service Occupations	2,821	1,473,088
Services Occupations Except Protective & Household	18,882	10,643,399
Farming, Forestry, and Fishing	3,833	2,758,089
Precision Production, Craft, and Repair	20,894	12,515,360
Operators, Fabricators, and Laborers	19,482	17,892,160
Machine Operators, Assemblers & Inspectors	5,225	9,120,394
Transportation and Material Moving	6,555	4,359,494
Handlers, Equipment Cleaners, Helpers & Laborers	7,702	4,412,272

Table III-2
Alaska and United States Labor Force Characteristics
1980 Census of Population 1/
(Continued)

Labor Force Status 1980	Alaska	United States
Workers by Industry		
Employed Persons 16 Years and Over	166,421	97,631,061
Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries & Mining	9,695	3,927,232
Construction	13,578	5,765,627
Manufacturing	10,937	21,798,171
Nondurable Goods	6,016	8,338,885
Durable Goods	4,921	13,459,286
Transportation	11,330	4,230,987
Communications & Other Public Utilities	5,800	2,826,010
Wholesale Trade	4,204	4,250,145
Retail Trade	24,376	15,795,183
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	8,913	5,821,955
Business and Repair Services	5,947	4,073,316
Personal, Entertainment & Recreation Services	7,338	4,092,479
Professional and Related Services	38,252	19,782,125
Health Services	9,433	7,194,558
Educational Services	18,478	8,445,564
Other Professional & Related Services	10,341	4,142,003
Public Administration	26,051	5,267,831
Labor Force Status in 1979		
Male 16 Years & Over in Labor Force in 1979	139,178	65,709,008
Worked in 1979	137,022	64,799,839
50 to 52 Weeks	77,176	43,023,835
40 to 49 Weeks	17,040	8,155,249
1 to 39 Weeks	42,806	13,620,755
Usually Worked 35 or More Hours Per Week	125,248	56,399,832
50 to 52 Weeks	74,191	40,451,510
With Employment in 1979	32,910	11,800,675
Mean Weeks of Unemployment	19.0	14.5
Female 16 Years & Over in Labor Force in 1979	94,426	50,831,583
Worked in 1979	91,823	49,632,967
50 to 52 Weeks	40,665	25,195,152
40 to 49 Weeks	12,642	7,242,776
1 to 39 Weeks	38,516	17,195,039
Usually Worked 35 or More Hours Per Week	68,560	34,097,999
50 to 52 Weeks	34,805	20,343,818
With Employment in 1979	21,696	10,006,798
Mean Weeks of Unemployment	15.5	13.5
Persons 16 Years & Over With Unemployment in 1979	54,606	21,807,473
Unemployment 15 or More Weeks	24,924	7,589,793
Workers in Family in 1979		
Families	96,199	58,975,810
No Workers	4,120	7,549,060
1 Worker	30,124	19,484,635
2 or More Workers	61,955	31,942,115

1/ Data are sample based estimates. Methodological descriptions, definitions, and more detail are contained in *1980 Census of Population and Housing: Provisional Estimates of Social, Economic and Housing Characteristics* (PHC80-S1-1), published by U.S. Department of Commerce: Bureau of the Census.

Table III-3
Labor Force by State
1983 Annual Average
(In Thousands)

	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Percent of Labor Force
United States	111,550	100,834	10,717	9.6
Northeast	23,607	21,545	2,062	8.7
New England	6,379	5,943	436	6.8
Connecticut	1,608	1,511	97	6.0
Maine	537	488	48	9.0
Massachusetts	2,987	2,781	205	6.9
New Hampshire	503	476	27	5.4
Rhode Island	477	438	40	8.3
Vermont	268	249	18	6.9
Middle Atlantic	17,228	15,601	1,626	9.4
New Jersey	3,656	3,369	287	7.8
New York	8,062	7,373	689	8.6
Pennsylvania	5,510	4,859	651	11.8
North Central	28,596	25,504	3,091	10.8
East North Central	20,027	17,614	2,413	12.0
Illinois	5,593	4,953	640	11.4
Indiana	2,584	2,298	286	11.1
Michigan	4,303	3,693	610	14.2
Ohio	5,110	4,488	622	12.2
Wisconsin	2,435	2,181	254	10.4
West North Central	8,569	7,890	679	7.9
Iowa	1,422	1,307	116	8.1
Kansas	1,185	1,113	72	6.1
Minnesota	2,174	1,997	178	8.2
Missouri	2,350	2,118	233	9.9
Nebraska	788	743	45	5.7
North Dakota	317	299	18	5.6
South Dakota	331	314	18	5.4
South	37,181	33,728	3,453	9.3
South Atlantic	18,350	16,799	1,551	8.5
Delaware	298	274	24	18.1
District of Columbia	325	287	38	11.7
Florida	4,903	4,482	421	8.6
Georgia	2,696	2,495	202	7.5
Maryland	2,211	2,058	153	6.9
North Carolina	2,946	2,679	262	8.9
South Carolina	1,476	1,328	148	10.0
Virginia	2,722	2,557	165	6.1
West Virginia	772	633	139	18.0
East South Central	6,719	5,894	825	12.3
Alabama	1,761	1,521	241	13.7
Kentucky	1,702	1,503	198	11.7
Mississippi	1,068	933	135	12.6
Tennessee	2,189	1,937	251	11.5
West South Central	12,113	11,036	1,077	8.9
Arkansas	1,026	922	104	10.1
Louisiana	1,910	1,685	225	11.8
Oklahoma	1,544	1,405	140	9.0
Texas	7,629	7,020	609	8.0

Table III-3
Labor Force by State
1983 Annual Average
(In Thousands)
(Continued)

	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Percent of Labor Force
West	22,376	20,245	2,131	9.5
Mountain	5,943	5,433	510	8.6
Arizona	1,376	1,251	125	9.1
Colorado	1,667	1,557	110	6.6
Idaho	456	412	45	9.8
Montana	394	359	35	8.8
Nevada	487	438	48	9.8
New Mexico	607	546	62	10.1
Utah	691	627	64	9.2
Wyoming	262	240	22	8.4
Pacific	16,433	14,812	1,621	9.9
Alaska	229	206	24	10.3
California	12,333	11,141	1,192	9.7
Hawaii	473	442	30	6.5
Oregon	1,337	1,192	145	10.8
Washington	2,063	1,832	230	11.2

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table III-4
Unemployment Ranked by State 1/

Rank	State	1983 Rate	1982 Rate	1982 Rank
1.	West Virginia	18.0%	13.9%	3
2.	Michigan	14.2%	15.5%	1
3.	Alabama	13.7%	14.4%	2
4.	Mississippi	12.6%	11.0%	10
5.	Ohio	12.2%	12.5%	4
6.	Louisiana	11.8%	10.3%	16
6.	Pennsylvania	11.8%	10.9%	12
8.	District of Columbia	11.7%	10.6%	14
8.	Kentucky	11.7%	10.6%	14
10.	Tennessee	11.5%	11.8%	7
11.	Illinois	11.4%	11.3%	9
12.	Washington	11.2%	12.1%	5
13.	Indiana	11.1%	11.9%	6
14.	Oregon	10.8%	11.5%	8
15.	Wisconsin	10.4%	10.7%	13
16.	**Alaska** 2/	10.3%	9.9%	19
17.	Arkansas	10.1%	9.8%	22
17.	New Mexico	10.1%	9.2%	24
19.	South Carolina	10.0%	10.8%	12
20.	Missouri	9.9%	9.2%	24
21.	Idaho	9.8%	9.8%	22
21.	Nevada	9.8%	10.1%	18
23.	California	9.7%	9.9%	19
24.	Utah	9.2%	7.8%	36
25.	Arizona	9.1%	10.2%	17
26.	Maine	9.0%	8.6%	28
26.	Oklahoma	9.0%	5.7%	50
28.	North Carolina	8.9%	9.0%	26
30.	New York	8.6%	8.6%	28
30.	Florida	8.6%	8.2%	34
32.	Wyoming	8.4%	5.8%	49
33.	Rhode Island	8.3%	10.2%	17
34.	Minnesota	8.2%	7.8%	36
35.	Delaware	8.1%	8.5%	31
35.	Iowa	8.1%	8.5%	31
37.	Texas	8.0%	6.9%	42
38.	New Jersey	7.8%	9.0%	26
39.	Georgia	7.5%	7.8%	36
40.	Maryland	6.9%	8.4%	33
40.	Massachusetts	6.9%	7.9%	35
40.	Vermont	6.9%	6.9%	42
43.	Colorado	6.6%	7.7%	39
44.	Hawaii	6.5%	6.7%	45
45.	Kansas	6.1%	6.3%	46
45.	Virginia	6.1%	7.7%	39
47.	Connecticut	6.0%	6.9%	42
48.	Nebraska	5.7%	6.1%	47
49.	North Dakota	5.6%	5.9%	48
50.	New Hampshire	5.4%	7.4%	41
50.	South Dakota	5.4%	5.5%	51

1/ Includes the District of Columbia.

2/ U.S. Department of Labor rate differs from rate produced by Alaska Department of Labor due to different rounding procedures.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table III-5
Civilian Labor Force, Employment, Unemployment and Unemployment Rate
Statewide 1/2/
January 1976-1984 3/

	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate
1984				
January	220141	191090	29051	13.2
February	225857	196368	29489	13.1
March	231714	203494	28220	12.2
April	236701	208739	27962	11.8
May	242512	216883	25629	10.6
June	249017	224335	24682	9.9
July	255998	232638	23360	9.1
August	253784	232272	21512	8.5
September	248554	227891	20663	8.3
1983				
January	207983	181186	26797	12.9
February	212230	184767	27463	12.9
March	217003	189854	27149	12.5
April	224353	198494	25859	11.5
May	232076	206997	25079	10.8
June	241123	216853	24270	10.1
July	249544	227268	22276	8.9
August	249767	228239	21528	8.6
September	239937	220779	19158	8.0
October	233316	212524	20792	8.9
November	228543	205413	23130	10.1
December	224121	199624	24497	10.9
Annual Average	230000	206000	24000	10.4
1982				
January	189306	166561	22745	12.0
February	194695	171187	23508	12.1
March	198280	175099	23181	11.7
April	205450	183187	22263	10.8
May	209856	188682	21174	10.1
June	217921	196862	21059	9.7
July	228041	209078	18963	8.3
August	228481	210231	18250	8.0
September	223740	206846	16894	7.6
October	215179	196115	19064	8.9
November	211324	189219	22105	10.5
December	209728	186933	22795	10.9
Annual Average	260000	190000	21000	10.0
1981				
January	176188	156374	19814	11.2
February	179481	159395	20086	11.2
March	183031	163438	19593	10.7
April	189241	171383	17858	9.4
May	192781	175930	16851	8.7
July	211238	194372	16866	8.0
August	209379	193605	15774	7.5
September	205593	190189	15404	7.5
October	201409	184157	17252	8.6
November	197278	178415	18863	9.6
December	195150	174945	20205	10.4
Annual Average	195000	177000	18000	9.2

Table III-5
Civilian Labor Force, Employment, Unemployment and Unemployment Rate
Statewide 1/2/
January 1976-1984 3/
(Continued)

	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	
			Number	Rate
1980				
January	168370	151474	16896	10.0
February	173946	154663	19283	11.1
March	177494	157561	19933	11.2
April	185156	164160	20996	11.3
May	188796	170449	18347	9.7
June	192818	173275	19543	10.1
July	201119	183294	17825	8.9
August	201765	185609	16156	8.0
September	194606	179908	14698	7.6
October	191187	174760	16427	8.6
November	185392	168191	17201	9.3
December	183352	164657	18695	10.2
Annual Average	187000	169000	18000	9.6
1979				
January	167520	148930	18590	11.1
February	171500	151765	19735	11.5
March	174191	154771	19420	11.1
April	180081	161875	18206	10.1
May	186710	169546	17164	9.2
June	191895	174571	17324	9.0
July	194625	179362	15263	7.8
August	194024	179994	14030	7.2
September	190337	176758	13579	7.1
October	186207	171046	15161	8.1
November	180922	163747	17175	9.5
December	177990	159635	18355	10.3
Annual Average	183000	166000	17000	9.3
1978				
January	168723	147034	21689	12.9
February	170918	150054	20864	12.2
March	176198	153831	22367	12.7
April	180254	159011	21243	11.8
May	186202	164406	21796	11.7
June	190251	169648	20603	10.8
July	187815	169184	18631	9.9
August	187808	170093	17715	9.4
September	184973	168000	16973	9.2
October	182692	164257	18435	10.1
November	179285	159516	19769	11.0
Decemver	176880	156964	19916	11.3
Annual Average	181000	161000	20000	11.0
1977				
January	156737	139529	17208	11.0
February	161872	143251	18621	11.5
March	166200	148184	18016	10.8
April	171976	154485	17491	10.2
May	177074	160796	16278	9.2
June	181824	167112	14712	8.1
July	180201	165862	14339	8.0
August	178665	165312	13353	7.5
September	177202	164420	12782	7.2
October	174003	159442	14561	8.4
November	169885	153149	16736	9.9
December	168363	150458	17905	10.6
Annual Average	172000	156000	16000	9.3

Table III-5
Civilian Labor Force, Employment, Unemployment and Unemployment Rate
Statewide 1/2/
January 1976-1984 3/
(Continued)

	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	
			Number	Rate
1976				
January	146605	130833	15772	10.8
February	152521	135931	16590	10.9
March	156856	140764	16092	10.3
April	161391	147234	14157	8.8
May	168492	154428	14064	8.3
June	174342	160279	14063	8.1
July	176871	164324	12547	7.1
August	178864	166803	12061	6.7
September	174762	163357	11405	6.5
October	163827	151659	12168	7.4
November	160072	145324	14748	9.2
December	153399	139066	14333	9.3
Annual Average	164000	150000	14000	8.5

1/ To conform to federal legislation all prior labor force data is adjusted to be consistent with the CPS annual averages for each state. This is not possible for current year estimates until the completion of the year. Because of this, the estimating methodology required for the current year's estimates is not strictly comparable to prior year's data.

2/ Civilian Labor Force, Employment, Unemployment and Unemployment Rate available for each of 6 estimating regions in Appendix Tables and is available for each of 29 census divisions upon request to Research & Analysis.

3/ Most recent month available at time of writing. Additional months data available upon request to Research and Analysis.

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis, 1982 Benchmark.

Table III-6
Labor Force by Region and Census Division
1978-1983

	Labor Force			Unemployment			Rate			Employment		
	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983
Alaska Statewide	195000	211000	230000	18000	21000	24000	9.2	10.0	10.4	177000	190000	206000
Anchorage-Matsu Region	96169	107028	117578	7138	8606	9796	7.4	8.0	8.3	89031	98422	107782
Anchorage	88848	96489	105813	5960	7188	8019	6.7	7.4	7.6	82888	89301	97794
Matanuska-Susitna	7321	10540	11765	1178	1419	1777	16.1	13.5	15.1	6143	9121	9988
Gulf Coast Region	22231	23759	25893	2607	3202	3427	11.7	13.5	13.2	19624	20557	22466
Cordova	1272	1219	1334	110	119	131	8.6	9.8	9.8	1162	1100	1203
Kenai	10204	12349	13494	1447	1874	2047	14.2	15.2	15.2	8757	10475	11447
Kodiak	5096	5285	5677	476	591	547	9.3	11.2	9.6	4620	4694	5130
Seward	1635	1718	1894	227	252	232	13.9	14.7	15.4	1408	1466	1602
Valdez	4025	3189	3493	347	367	409	8.6	11.5	11.7	3678	2822	3084
Interior Region	25859	28082	30949	3090	3742	4668	11.9	13.3	15.1	22769	24340	26281
Fairbanks	21030	22941	25293	2471	3102	3872	11.7	13.5	15.3	18559	19839	21421
Southeast Fairbanks	1983	2240	2443	232	250	294	11.7	11.2	12.0	1751	1990	2149
Upper Yukon	616	685	774	92	92	133	14.9	13.4	17.2	524	593	641
Yukon-Koyukuk	2230	2216	2441	295	298	370	13.2	13.4	15.2	1935	1918	2071
Northern Region	9825	10667	11608	858	866	1012	8.7	8.1	8.7	8967	9801	10596
Barrow-North Slope	2678	2853	3070	202	209	212	7.5	7.3	6.9	2476	2644	2858
Kobuk	2953	3342	3653	296	300	364	10.0	9.0	10.0	2657	3042	3289
Nome	4195	4474	4886	361	358	436	8.6	8.0	8.9	3834	4116	4450
Southeast Region	30052	30441	32122	3210	3443	3962	10.7	11.3	12.3	26842	26998	28160
Angoon	470	422	438	79	65	65	16.8	15.4	14.8	391	357	373
Haines	1194	1048	1122	130	137	172	10.9	13.1	15.3	1064	911	950
Juneau	9977	10714	11325	763	913	1103	7.6	8.5	9.7	9214	9801	10222
Ketchikan	6504	6490	6738	828	811	814	12.7	12.5	12.1	5676	5679	5924
Outer Ketchikan	1076	853	866	170	184	168	15.8	21.6	19.4	906	669	698
Prince of Wales	1736	1441	1590	219	192	287	12.6	13.3	18.1	1517	1249	1303
Sitka	3996	4458	4577	359	499	447	9.0	11.2	9.8	3637	3959	4130
Skagway	1601	1499	1742	181	179	365	11.3	11.9	21.0	1420	1320	1377
Wrangell-Petersburg	3498	3516	3724	481	464	541	13.8	13.2	14.5	3017	3052	3183
Southwest Region	10863	11024	11850	1096	1141	1135	10.1	10.4	9.6	9767	9883	10715
Aleutian Islands	2720	2865	3086	161	178	172	5.9	6.2	5.6	2559	2687	2914
Bethel	3522	3577	3839	462	433	430	13.1	12.1	11.2	3060	3144	3409
Bristol Bay Borough	446	400	424	40	45	39	9.0	11.3	9.2	406	355	385
Bristol Bay	1418	1450	1560	116	123	121	8.2	8.5	7.8	1302	1327	1439
Kuskokwim	1055	992	1064	137	135	135	13.0	13.6	12.7	918	857	929
Wade Hampton	1703	1740	1877	181	227	237	10.6	13.0	12.6	1522	1513	1640

Table III-6
Labor Force by Region and Census Division
1978-1983
(Continued)

	Labor Force			Unemployment			Rate			Employment		
	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
Alaska Statewide	181000	183000	187000	20000	17000	18000	11.0	9.3	9.6	161000	166000	169000
Anchorage-MatSu Region	89076	89718	90644	8049	7289	7272	9.0	8.1	8.0	81027	82429	83372
Anchorage	82184	82756	83180	6749	6015	5877	8.2	7.3	7.1	75435	76741	77303
Matanuska-Susitna	6891	6963	7464	1300	1275	1395	18.9	18.3	18.7	5591	5688	6069
Gulf Coast Region	20902	21735	22354	2726	2369	2725	13.0	10.9	12.2	18176	19366	19629
Cordova	1184	1248	1265	108	102	120	9.1	8.2	9.5	1076	1146	1145
Kenai	9585	10017	10534	1474	1375	1584	15.4	13.7	15.0	8111	8642	8950
Kodiak	4662	4933	5072	383	374	472	8.2	7.6	9.3	4279	4559	4600
Seward	1539	1563	1604	235	174	197	15.3	11.1	12.3	1304	1389	1407
Valdez	3932	3972	3860	526	343	353	13.4	8.6	9.1	3406	3629	3527
Interior Region	26720	25513	24908	4677	3295	3231	17.5	12.9	13.0	22043	22218	21677
Fairbanks	21817	20802	20166	3850	2692	2497	17.6	12.9	12.4	17967	18110	17669
Southeast Fairbanks	2027	1936	1939	332	228	256	16.4	11.8	13.2	1695	1708	1683
Upper Yukon	633	599	634	126	88	130	19.9	14.7	20.5	507	511	504
Yukon-Koyukuk	2243	2175	2169	369	286	348	16.5	13.1	16.0	1874	1889	1821
Northern Region	8210	7960	8401	821	715	888	10.0	9.0	10.6	7389	7245	7513
Barrow North Slope	2195	2139	2226	155	138	159	7.1	6.5	7.1	2040	2001	2067
Kobuk	2516	2417	2574	326	270	331	13.0	11.2	12.9	2190	2147	2243
Nome	3500	3405	3601	341	307	398	9.7	9.0	11.1	3159	3098	3203
Southeast Region	823	27505	29921	2803	2360	2695	10.4	8.6	9.0	24020	25145	27226
Angoon	417	427	453	67	61	62	16.1	14.3	13.7	350	366	391
Haines	1096	1113	1194	144	116	140	13.1	10.4	11.7	952	997	1054
Juneau	9050	9314	10185	805	683	754	8.9	7.3	7.4	8245	8631	9431
Ketchikan	5699	5829	6324	619	512	571	10.9	8.8	9.0	5080	5317	5753
Outer Ketchikan	943	939	1000	132	90	120	14.0	9.6	12.0	811	849	880
Prince of Wales	1514	1569	1650	156	147	155	10.3	9.4	9.4	1358	1422	1495
Sitka	3574	3703	4057	319	296	320	8.9	8.0	7.9	3255	3407	3737
Skagway	1461	1469	1614	190	159	191	13.0	10.7	11.8	1271	1330	1423
Wrangell-Petersburg	3072	3122	3446	372	296	383	12.1	9.5	11.1	2700	2826	3063
Southwest Region	9269	10569	10772	924	972	1188	10.0	9.2	11.0	8345	9597	9584
Aleutian Islands	2334	2661	2710	147	146	184	6.3	5.5	6.8	2187	2515	2526
Bethel	2947	3352	3488	332	345	478	11.3	10.3	13.7	2615	3007	3010
Bristol Bay Borough	385	437	432	38	38	42	9.9	8.7	9.7	347	399	390
Bristol Bay	1236	1400	1404	124	121	125	10.0	8.6	8.9	1112	1279	1279
Kuskokwim	904	1070	1054	120	168	164	13.3	15.7	15.6	784	902	890
Wade Hampton	1464	1651	1684	164	156	195	11.2	9.4	11.6	1300	1495	1489

Chapter IV
Nonagricultural Employment

While "employment" appears to be a simple concept, it can be defined in various ways. Confusion often arises over two basic types of employment data available—employment by place of resident and employment by place of work. Table IV-1 gives the different employment definitions and the source and methodology of the employment estimates.

The primary difference is between employment by place of residence and employment by place of work. Employment by place of residence is determined by taking a monthly survey of households. Employment by place of work is determined by a count of employment provided monthly by employers. A secondary difference is that employment by place of work, referred to as nonagricultural employment, is available as estimates (Current Employment Statistics (CES)) or actual counts (ES-202). Nonagricultural wage and salary employment specifically excludes self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, domestic workers, and agricultural workers. Fish harvesting employment is excluded as crews work for a share of the catch and are considered self employed.

Place of Work

The Current Employment Statistics (CES) program produces nonagricultural employment estimates by industry for the State and six regions. The estimates are available with a one-month lag. CES data are published in *Alaska Economic Trends.* The estimates are based on a voluntary sample survey of employers. Where the sample is inadequate, or information is available that is unlikely to be reflected in the sample, analyst judgement is used to adjust the sample based estimate.

Actual counts of nonagricultural employment are produced by the ES-202 program. These data are primarily derived from unemployment insurance records, and are therefore only available after a six to nine month lag. Industry and area detail is available in the Alaska Department of Labor's *Statistical Quarterly* publication. Data are provided for the State and 29 census divisions through 1983. Beginning in the first quarter 1984 there was a change to 23 census areas. For people who need census area data *Statistical Quarterly* is available upon request from Research and Analysis. Data for the 23 census areas is available from 1980 to the present while the 29 census division detail ends in 1983.

Nonagricultural employment is a measure of jobs, not people. A person who has two jobs is counted twice. All data is based on the week of the month which includes the twelfth day of the month. This "key week" method helps diminish problems created by job turnover. No distinction is made between full-time and part-time work. ES-202 data do not include classified educational employees during the summer months. CES data does include these workers if they receive a paycheck for the summer months. Every January CES employment estimates undergo a process referred to as *benchmark.* ES-202 employment counts produced during the previous year replace estimates for the corresponding months. Estimates for which ES-202 data are not available for the past year are adjusted to reflect the most recent information. This results in current estimates that are more reliable. The *benchmark* data are published in the March issue of *Alaska Economic Trends.*

Place of Residence

State and area employment and unemployment estimates are prepared monthly using the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Manual for developing Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS). The LAUS estimating procedures uses an amalgam of methods developed and modified over the years including the Current Population Survey (CPS). The advantage of this procedure is that the employment estimates are consistent with the national and other states employment estimates.

The CPS is the official survey instrument for measuring labor force attachment in the United States. It is a monthly survey of households conducted throughout the nation. Embodied in the CPS are the standard definitions of employed, unemployed, and not in the work force. The CPS sample in most states is not sufficiently large to provide reliable data, so data from two other major sources and the decennial census which provide labor information at the subnational level are also used. This data is then combined in a procedure whose results are adjusted by the CPS control to make employment and unemployment estimates that are compatible between states.

Tables IV-2 through IV-8 list 1983 nonagricultural employment estimates (1983 benchmark) for Alaska and six regions of the state. Historical tables are in Appendix Tables A-7 through A-13. Estimates are also published monthly for Anchorage, Anchorage-MatSu, Fairbanks, Interior, Gulf Coast, and the Southeast.

Table IV-1
Types of Employment Measures

	By Place of Residence (Labor Force Employment)	By Place of Work (Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment)	
		Current Employment Statistics	ES-202
Description	Estimated number of persons employed by place of residence.	Estimated number of employed workers by place of work: a job count as opposed to a person count. It counts multiple job holders as if different employees.	Actual number of workers employed during a UI-covered period that contains the week of the 12th of each month. Also considered a job count as opposed to a person count.
Responsible Agency	Alaska Department of Labor Research and Analysis using Bureau of Labor Statistics methodology.	Alaska Department of Labor Research and Analysis using Bureau of Labor Statistics methodology.	Alaska Department of Labor Research and Analysis
Source of Data	Residency adjusted CES employment. CES data are one of the inputs into a 43 step procedure whose results are adjusted by the CPS control of total employment. This CPS adjustment ensures comparability between states. Labor force employment by place of residence includes nonagricultural employment and estimates for domestic, agricultural self-employed and unpaid family workers.	Sample survey of employers which produces estimates of the number of workers employed during the week of the 12th of each month. The Current Employment Statistics program is often called the establishment survey. It includes estimates for non-UI covered employment.	Quarterly reports submitted by employers subject to state and federal UI laws. To more accurately depict total nonagricultural employment, estimates are made for the following non-covered types of employment: railroad; religious elected and appointed officials.
Time Period	Monthly One month lag.	Monthly One month lag.	Once each quarter monthly employment 6-9 month lag.
Geographic Distribution	Alaska 6 Estimating Regions 23 Census Divisions	Alaska, Anchorage, Fairbanks, Anchorage-MatSu, Interior Gulf Coast and Southeast regions.	Alaska 23 Census Divisions
Published in	*Alaska Economic Trends*	*Alaska Economic Trends*	Available from Research and Analysis

Table IV-2
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
By Place of Work
Alaska
1983

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	189400	192900	197400	205900	214100	224600	233200	233700	227100	218700	211700	206200	212900
Mining	8100	8300	8300	8400	8200	8400	8700	8800	8500	8000	7900	7700	8300
Construction	13700	14300	15100	17500	20200	22800	24900	26100	26200	24400	20700	17200	20300
Manufacturing	7000	7600	8900	10000	11700	14400	21900	21500	15300	11100	8900	7800	12200
Food & Kindred Prod.	2600	3100	4100	4500	5800	8200	15800	15400	9300	5500	3800	3000	6800
Lumber & Paper Prod.	1700	1800	2100	2700	3000	3100	3000	3000	2900	2600	2300	2000	2500
All Other Mfg.	2700	2700	2700	2800	2900	3100	3100	3100	3100	3000	2800	2800	2900
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	17000	17200	17300	17900	18800	19800	20200	20000	19800	18800	18000	17700	18500
Trucking & Whseing.	2100	2200	2100	2000	2100	2300	2400	2400	2200	2100	2000	2000	2200
Water Transportation	1000	1000	1100	1200	1300	1600	1800	1700	1700	1600	1400	1400	1400
Air Transportation	5100	5100	5200	5700	6000	6400	6500	6400	6100	5800	5600	5500	5800
Other Trans. Comm. & Utilities	8800	8900	8900	9000	9400	9500	9500	9500	9800	9300	9000	8800	9200
Trade	37500	37400	38300	39900	41200	43300	44200	44300	44400	44100	44000	44400	41900
Wholesale	7400	7400	7600	7600	7700	8200	8400	8300	8300	8300	8100	8100	8000
Retail	30100	30000	30700	32300	33500	35100	35800	36000	36100	35800	35900	36300	34000
Gen. Mer. & Apparel	4500	4300	4400	4400	4500	4700	5000	4900	5000	5000	5300	5600	4800
Food Stores	4900	4900	5000	5300	5400	5700	5800	5800	5900	6000	6100	6100	5600
Eating & Drinking Pl.	10300	10400	10800	11600	12200	12800	12800	12900	12900	12400	11900	11900	11900
Other Retail Trade	10400	10400	10500	11000	11400	11900	12200	12400	12300	12400	12600	12700	11700
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	9800	9800	9900	10200	10500	10900	11100	11000	10900	10800	10800	10900	10600
Services & Misc.	36200	37300	37700	38400	39200	40900	41200	41400	40600	38300	37900	37700	38900
Government	60100	61000	61900	63600	64300	64100	61000	60600	61400	63200	63500	62800	62300
Federal	17300	17300	17600	17500	17800	18400	18400	18200	17900	17700	17700	17800	17800
State	18300	19000	19300	19400	18500	19300	18300	18100	18100	19400	19300	18700	18800
Local	24500	24700	25000	26700	28000	26400	24300	24300	25400	26100	26500	26300	25700

Table IV-3
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
By Place of Work
Anchorage-MatSu
1983

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	99700	100700	102050	105700	108600	112600	114800	115800	115250	114100	111750	110600	109300
Mining	3450	3500	3600	3700	3650	3700	3750	3800	3700	3450	3350	3350	3600
Construction	7350	7450	7700	8850	9750	11450	12200	12700	12500	11900	10350	9150	10100
Manufacturing	2100	2050	2050	2200	2500	2950	3600	3300	2900	2800	2450	2250	2600
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	8500	8550	8750	8950	9400	9750	9750	9650	9550	9500	9300	9300	9200
Trade	24300	24250	24650	25400	26200	27050	27550	27750	27750	27750	27900	28150	26600
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	6850	6850	6950	7200	7400	7550	7600	7650	7550	7500	7450	7500	7300
Services & Misc.	22050	22800	22900	23000	23400	24100	24700	25050	24950	24150	23900	23900	23700
Government	25100	25250	25450	26400	26300	26050	25650	25900	26350	27050	27050	27000	26100

Table IV-4
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
By Place of Work
Anchorage
1983

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	95350	96300	97500	100850	103400	107100	109150	110200	109600	108550	105800	105300	104100
Mining	3400	3450	3550	3700	3650	3700	3650	3750	3700	3400	3350	3350	3600
Construction	6950	7050	7250	8300	9050	10550	11200	11650	11550	10950	9500	8550	9400
Manufacturing	2050	2000	2000	2100	2450	2850	3500	3150	2750	2650	2350	2150	2500
Food & Kindred Prod.	350	300	300	350	550	850	1400	1000	600	550	400	300	600
Other Mfg.	1700	1700	1700	1750	1900	2000	2100	2150	2150	2100	1950	1850	1900
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	8050	8050	8250	8450	8850	9200	9200	9100	9000	9000	8800	8850	8700
Trucking & Whseing.	1150	1200	1150	1100	1100	1200	1250	1250	1200	1350	1300	1350	1200
Water Transportation	250	200	300	300	400	350	350	300	400	400	300	350	300
Air Transportation	3200	3200	3250	3550	3700	3900	3950	3900	3700	3750	3700	3600	3600
Other Trans. Comm. & Utilities	3450	3450	3550	3500	3650	3750	3650	3650	3700	3500	3500	3550	3600
Trade	23350	23300	23700	24300	24950	25800	26300	26550	26500	26550	26700	27000	25400
Wholesale	5650	5650	5750	5750	5850	6000	6050	6000	6000	6050	6000	6050	5900
Retail	17700	17650	17950	18550	19100	19800	20250	20550	20500	20500	20700	20950	19500
Gen. Merchandise	1650	1600	1600	1650	1600	1700	1800	1750	1750	1800	1900	2000	1700
Food Stores	2300	2300	2350	2350	2450	2600	2500	2500	2500	2550	2600	2650	2500
Eating & Drinking Pl.	6650	6700	6900	7200	7500	7650	7850	8050	8050	7850	7800	7750	7500
Other Retail Trade	7100	7050	7100	7350	7550	7850	8100	8250	8200	8300	8400	8550	7800
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	6700	6650	6750	7000	7200	7300	7300	7350	7300	7250	7150	7150	7100
Services & Misc.	21350	22150	22200	22300	22650	23250	23700	24150	24050	23550	22950	23000	22900
Government	23500	23650	23800	24700	24600	24450	24300	24500	24750	25200	25000	25250	24500
Federal	9850	9850	9900	9700	9850	10050	10050	10050	9950	9900	9850	9950	9900
State	6450	6550	6650	6700	6250	6350	6100	6100	6150	6550	6400	6450	6400
Local	7200	7250	7250	8300	8500	8050	8150	8350	8650	8750	8750	8850	8200

Table IV-5
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
By Place of Work
Fairbanks
1983

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	23350	23800	24250	25850	26900	28800	29050	29200	28650	28000	26950	25900	26700
Mining	200	300	300	300	300	300	350	350	350	250	200	200	300
Construction	1550	1600	1650	2100	2700	3150	3650	4050	3950	3150	2500	2000	2700
Manufacturing	400	450	450	550	600	600	650	650	650	600	450	450	500
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	2700	2600	2700	2750	2950	3100	3100	3100	2900	2850	2800	2650	2900
Trucking & Whseing.	400	400	400	400	450	500	500	500	450	450	500	450	500
Air Transportation	600	550	600	650	700	750	750	750	700	700	600	600	700
Trade	4650	4650	4800	5300	5400	5700	6100	5900	5850	5750	5700	5700	5500
Wholesale	850	850	850	800	850	900	900	850	900	950	900	900	900
Retail	3800	3800	3950	4500	4550	4800	5200	5050	4950	4800	4800	4800	4600
Gen. Mer. & Apparel	350	350	350	400	400	400	450	400	400	400	400	500	400
Food Stores	700	650	700	750	750	800	850	750	750	750	800	750	800
Other Retail Trade	2750	2800	2900	3350	3400	3600	3900	3900	3800	3650	3600	3550	3400
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	900	900	950	950	950	1000	1000	1000	950	1000	1000	1000	1000
Services & Misc.	4600	4700	4750	4850	5000	5250	5650	5700	5350	5150	5000	4900	5100
Government	8350	8600	8650	9050	9000	9700	8550	8450	8650	9250	9300	9000	8900
Federal	2500	2500	2500	2500	2600	2700	2650	2600	2550	2600	2600	2550	2600
State	3600	3850	3900	3900	3700	4250	3600	3500	3500	3950	4000	3800	3800
Local	2250	2250	2250	2650	2700	2750	2300	2350	2600	2700	2700	2650	2500

Table IV-6
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
By Place of Work
Interior
1983

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	26600	27150	27600	29500	30500	32500	32750	32950	32600	31450	30450	29350	30300
Mining	300	400	400	400	450	500	500	550	500	400	350	350	400
Construction	1600	1600	1700	2150	2800	3250	3750	4150	4000	3200	2550	2050	2700
Manufacturing	450	450	450	600	600	650	700	650	700	600	500	500	600
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	3350	3350	3400	3500	3700	3850	3800	3800	3700	3500	3450	3350	3600
Trade	4950	5050	5150	5650	5750	6100	6550	6400	6350	6100	6100	6050	5900
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	950	950	1000	1000	1000	1050	1100	1050	1050	1050	1050	1050	1000
Services & Misc.	4850	4950	5000	5250	5300	5600	6000	6100	5750	5550	5450	5300	5400
Government	10150	10400	10500	10950	10900	11500	10350	10250	10550	11050	11000	10700	10700

Table IV-7
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
By Place of Work
Gulf Coast
1983

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	15750	16200	16650	17550	18900	20500	24200	24850	21600	20250	18750	17900	19400
Mining	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700
Construction	1100	1150	1200	1350	1950	2000	2350	2500	2500	2550	2050	1600	1900
Manufacturing	1650	1850	2200	2250	2500	3550	6750	7300	3750	2450	2000	1800	3200
Food & Kindred Prod.	1000	1250	1600	1550	1800	2800	6000	6550	3000	1750	1350	1100	2500
All Other Mfg.	650	600	600	700	700	750	750	750	750	700	650	700	700
Trans. & Comm. Utilities	2000	2050	2000	2150	2250	2450	2500	2400	2550	2500	2250	2250	2300
Trade	2600	2500	2550	2850	3050	3400	3500	3550	3500	3350	3200	3100	3100
Wholesale	350	350	350	350	400	600	600	600	600	550	450	450	500
Retail	2250	2150	2200	2500	2650	2800	2900	2950	2900	2800	2750	2650	2600
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	450	450	500	450	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
Services & Misc.	2550	2600	2550	2800	3000	3150	3400	3350	3250	3050	2950	2850	3000
Government	4700	4900	4950	5000	4950	4750	4500	4550	4850	5150	5100	5100	4900
Federal	450	500	500	500	500	550	600	600	550	550	550	550	500
State	1300	1450	1450	1450	1400	1500	1450	1400	1400	1550	1500	1500	1400
Local	2950	2950	3000	3050	3050	2700	2450	2550	2900	3050	3050	3050	2900

Table IV-8
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
By Place of Work
Southeast Alaska
1983

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	24800	25150	26350	28100	29250	30050	31400	32250	31300	28850	27600	26750	28500
Construction	1200	1250	1500	1750	2150	2300	2500	2600	2700	2350	2000	1600	2000
Manufacturing	1900	2050	2400	3400	3750	4100	4650	5100	4200	3000	2550	2250	3300
Food & Kindred Prod.	350	400	450	1000	1100	1400	2050	2450	1600	600	450	400	1000
Lumber & Paper Prod.	1350	1450	1750	2200	2400	2450	2350	2400	2350	2150	1850	1600	2000
All Other Mfg.	200	200	200	200	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	200
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	1750	1800	1850	1900	2000	2350	2400	2400	2350	2150	1950	1950	2100
Trade	4050	3950	4150	4250	4500	4850	4900	5000	4900	4600	4600	4650	4500
Wholesale	400	350	400	400	450	500	500	500	500	400	400	400	400
Retail	3650	3600	3750	3850	4050	4350	4400	4500	4400	4200	4200	4250	4100
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	900	900	900	950	950	1000	1000	1050	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Mining, Services & Misc.	3850	3850	3950	4100	4300	4550	4650	4650	4550	4150	3950	3950	4200
Government	11150	11350	11600	11750	11600	10900	11300	11450	11600	11600	11550	11350	11400
Federal	2000	1950	2100	2250	2200	2350	2400	2450	2400	2250	2200	2150	2200
State	5350	5500	5550	5600	5450	5600	5450	5350	5250	5300	5250	5100	5400
Local	3800	3900	3950	3900	3950	2950	3450	3650	3950	4050	4100	4100	3800

Nonagricultural Employment Trends

Alaska nonagricultural employment increased by 2.6% during the first eight months of 1984 compared to the corresponding period of 1983. This compares to 6.3% annual average growth in 1983, 7.2% in 1982, and 9.1% in 1980. State spending of oil related tax revenues has been the most important factor in Alaska's economic growth since 1979. State spending stimulates construction, state government, and expansion of secondary industry employment. It is these industries which have shown consistent and, in some cases, spectacular growth since 1980.

Alaska's employment is forecast to continue to grow through the first half of 1986 but at a much slower rate than experienced over the past few years. A decline in construction employment during 1985 is offset by increases elsewhere in Alaska's economy, especially in the trade and service sector. Scheduled North Slope projects will result in an improved employment outlook in the first half of 1986.

Alaska Industry Employment Forecast

The forecasts are based on the Box-Jenkins ARIMA modeling method. ARIMA models are a quantitative method used to produce relatively reliable forecasts for up to two years. It is especially good when dealing with seasonal data, a problem with Alaska employment data. The weakness of the ARIMA modeling method, as with most modeling methods, is its inability to identify significant turning points in an industry. Because of an anticipated drop in construction employment during the forecast period adjustments to the data were necessary to correct for this deficiency.

Mining

Oil and gas accounts for approximately 90% of Alaska mining employment. Oil and gas employment suffered a major decline in late 1982 due to layoffs by drilling and oil field service companies. While 1983 saw significant development activity on the North Slope little development activity is planned for 1984 and 1985. With the current world surplus of crude oil and little prospects for improvement in world oil prices, oil exploration and development activities in Alaska are not expected to add to current levels of oil and gas related employment during the forecast period. Some growth is anticipated in coal, precious metals, and nonmineral mining employment.

Construction

Construction is the key to current employment forecasts. Construction employment is forecast to drop from 1982/83 levels in the forecast period. Little construction activity is planned in oil and gas. There is a significant surplus of residential and commercial space available in the three major communities in Alaska as evidenced by vacancy rates and building permits issued. Even state spending is unlikely to increase for capital projects as state tax revenues have declined over the past two years. All of these factors point to a drop in construction employment during the forecast period. The only question is how much of a drop will be experienced and how would it effect secondary and tertiary industries. It is possible the decline in construction employment could exceed the forecast decline in employment, especially if state revenues are below forecast levels.

Manufacturing

Seafood processing employment declined in 1984 even though 1984 experienced the third largest salmon run on record. Continued decline in crab harvests more than offset a slight gain in employment related to the growth in bottomfish activity. There is little prospect for employment gains during the forecast period. Crab stocks remain low and salmon harvests are not expected to be greater than those of the past three years. While the bottomfish industry is developing it is not expected to contribute to employment gains significantly for many years.

Government

Led by growth in local government employment, total government employment is forecast to increase 2.3% in 1985. Federal government employment will be up slightly as a growing population will increase demands for postal and other federal government services. State government will show a small gain during the forecast period as long as revenues remain at current levels. This growth will be in response to additional service needs of a growing population. Should state revenues fall enough to require cuts in state employment or in capital projects the loss of revenues and employment will be felt through out the state's economy.

Local government employment will continue to grow at a rate faster than total nonagricultural wage and salary employment. Many communities are trying to provide more services with existing employment but the relatively low tax base of most communities and the increased demand for local facilities and services should result in growth in local government employment.

Secondary Industries

The secondary, or nonbasic or distributive, industries consist of transportation, communications and utilities, trade, finance insurance and real estate, and services. The 1981-1984 surge in population and personal income will continue to generate employment growth in the secondary industries through 1985.

Trade

During 1985 the trade sector will continue to expand in response to population growth and the purchase of local goods in substitution for goods previously purchased outside Alaska. The availability of consumer goods and services locally is perhaps one of the most dramatic changes in the Alaska economy in the past few years. This growth is expected to continue through 1985 and then begin to slow in 1986 as the lack of growth in the basic industries begins to offset the momentum of the secondary industries.

Services and Finance Insurance and Real Estate

These industries will also benefit from the expanded, more mature, Alaska economy. Anchorage, as the commercial center for Alaska, will continue to replace Seattle as the source of financial and other services. An increased military presence in Alaska and growing tourism industry will keep many of the service related industries expanding through the forecast period.

Assumptions

- Oil prices will remain at current levels or decline in real terms. This will limit growth in State government and discourage active oil and gas exploration and development
- Susitna hydro-electric project will not occur during the forecast period.
- Active development of the U.S. Borax mine, as well as other mining projects, will not be undertaken during the forecast period.
- Pulp and paper mills in Alaska will be required to meet Environmental Protection Agency discharge standards.
- The military in Alaska will not increse significantly beyond the approximately 2,000-2,500 increase already announced by the Department of Defense.

Note: All the forecasts were developed by the Box-Jenkins ARIMA (Autoregressive Integrated-Moving Average) model. ARIMA models are a quantitative method which can be used to produce short-term forecasts of a time series from its own past values. The ARIMA models have proved to be excellent short-term forecasting models. Each data series is forecast independently and checked against the industry forecast and the total nonagricultural employment forecast. Available information that might affect the forecast is incorporated into the final results.

Table IV-9
Industry Employment Forecast
1984-1986*

	Annual Average 1984	Annual Average 1985	Percent Change	Number of Jobs	1st Half 1985	1st Half 1986	Percent Change	Number of Job
Nonag. Wage & Salary	217,800	222,400	2.1	4,600	215,500	223,400	3.7	7,900
Mining	8,100	8,200	1.2	100	8,200	8,500	3.7	300
Construction	19,000	16,100	-15.3	2,900	14,100	14,100	0.0	0
Manufacturing	11,600	11,800	1.7	200	9,700	9,800	1.0	100
Food & Kindred Prod.	6,300	6,500	3.2	200	4,600	4,500	-2.2	-100
Lumber & Paper Prod.	2,400	2,200	-8.3	200	2,100	2,000	-4.8	-100
All Other Mfg.	3,000	3,100	3.3	100	3,100	3,200	3.2	100
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	18,900	19,300	2.1	400	18,600	18,900	1.6	300
Trucking & Whseing.	2,300	2,000	13.0	300	2,000	2,000	0.0	0
Water Transportation	1,400	1,400	0.0	0	1,200	1,300	8.3	100
Air Transportation	5,900	6,200	5.1	300	6,000	6,300	5.0	300
Other Trans. Comm. & Utilities	9,300	9,600	3.2	300	9,400	9,500	1.1	100
Trade	44,100	46,600	5.7	2,500	44,800	47,200	5.1	2,300
Wholesale	8,500	9,200	8.2	700	8,900	9,500	6.7	600
Retail	35,600	37,400	5.1	1,800	35,900	37,600	4.7	1,700
Gen. Mer. & Apparel	5,100	5,600	9.8	500	5,200	5,700	9.6	500
Food Stores	6,000	6,300	5.0	300	6,200	6,500	4.8	200
Eating & Drinking Pl.	12,200	12,800	4.9	600	12,200	12,400	1.6	200
Other Retail Trade	12,300	12,800	4.1	500	12,400	13,000	4.8	600
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	11,200	11,600	3.6	400	11,300	12,100	7.1	800
Services & Misc.	40,600	43,700	7.6	3,100	42,100	45,000	6.9	2,900
Government	64,600	66,100	2.3	1,500	66,400	67,600	1.8	1,200
Federal	17,900	18,000	.5	100	17,800	17,800	0.0	0
State	19,300	19,100	1.6	300	19,600	20,100	2.6	500
Local	27,400	28,400	3.6	1,000	29,000	29,800	2.8	800

* 1986 Forecast is for first six months only.

Total may not equal the sum of parts due to rounding.

Table IV-10
Alaska Industry Employment Forecast
1984

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	199,500	202,100	206,400	211,200	218,500	225,700	234,300	236,100	232,300	224,900	215,800	210,500	217,800
Mining	8,100	8,200	8,400	8,200	8,200	8,100	8,200	8,200	8,100	8,000	7,700	7,600	8,100
Construction	15,000	15,000	15,600	17,200	19,300	21,700	23,400	24,700	24,200	22,300	16,500	13,600	19,000
Manufacturing	6,700	7,100	8,300	9,900	11,500	14,500	20,300	19,000	15,100	10,000	8,800	7,700	11,600
Food & Kindred Prod.	2,300	2,700	3,700	4,500	5,900	8,400	14,600	13,100	9,200	4,300	3,700	3,000	6,300
Lumber & Paper Prod.	1,700	1,700	1,900	2,500	2,600	3,000	2,500	2,700	2,800	2,700	2,500	2,200	2,400
All Other Mfg.	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,900	3,000	3,100	3,200	3,200	3,100	3,000	3,000	2,800	3,000
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	17,300	17,400	17,600	18,100	18,900	20,000	20,500	20,600	20,100	19,600	18,800	18,200	18,900
Trucking & Whseing.	2,100	2,100	2,200	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,500	2,600	2,300	2,300	2,100	1,900	2,300
Water Transportation	1,200	1,300	1,200	1,200	1,400	1,500	1,700	1,700	1,600	1,500	1,400	1,200	1,400
Air Transportation	5,400	5,400	5,500	5,600	5,900	6,300	6,600	6,400	6,200	6,200	5,900	5,700	5,900
Other Trans. Comm. & Utilities	8,600	8,600	8,700	9,000	9,300	9,700	9,700	9,900	10,000	9,600	9,400	9,400	9,300
Trade	42,500	42,100	42,600	42,600	43,300	45,000	45,600	46,300	44,900	44,400	44,800	45,000	44,100
Wholesale	8,000	7,900	8,100	8,400	8,300	8,700	8,800	8,900	8,500	8,500	8,700	8,700	8,500
Retail	34,500	34,200	34,500	34,200	35,000	36,300	36,700	37,400	36,400	35,900	36,100	36,400	35,600
Gen. Mer. & Apparel	5,000	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,900	5,100	5,200	5,400	5,200	5,000	5,600	5,900	5,100
Food Stores	5,900	5,900	6,100	6,200	6,100	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	5,900	6,100	6,100	6,000
Eating & Drinking Pl.	11,200	11,600	11,800	11,400	11,800	12,800	13,000	13,500	12,700	12,500	12,100	12,000	12,000
Other Retail Trade	12,400	11,900	11,800	11,800	12,200	12,400	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,300	12,400	12,300
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	10,600	10,600	10,800	10,900	11,100	11,300	11,500	11,600	11,400	11,200	11,400	11,300	11,200
Services & Misc.	37,200	37,900	38,900	38,800	39,800	41,600	42,600	43,000	42,900	42,400	41,400	41,200	40,600
Government	62,100	63,800	64,200	65,600	66,400	63,500	62,300	62,800	65,700	66,900	66,500	66,200	64,600
Federal	17,300	17,500	17,400	17,500	18,300	18,500	18,600	18,700	18,200	17,700	17,700	17,700	17,900
State	18,200	19,300	19,500	19,700	19,500	18,900	18,700	18,600	19,700	20,100	19,700	19,300	19,300
Local	26,600	27,000	27,300	28,400	28,600	26,100	24,900	25,000	27,700	20,100	29,100	29,000	27,400

• The employment numbers through October are sample based estimates rather than forecast.

Table IV-11
Alaska Industry Employment Forecast
1985

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	203,000	205,900	210,000	217,100	224,800	232,200	230,700	242,800	237,100	228,500	220,800	216,100	222,400
Mining	8,000	8,200	8,300	8,300	8,300	8,300	8,500	8,500	8,400	8,100	7,900	7,900	8,200
Construction	11,400	11,700	12,500	14,300	16,300	18,100	19,800	20,800	20,700	18,900	15,500	12,900	16,100
Manufacturing	6,800	7,300	8,700	9,800	11,600	14,200	20,800	20,600	15,100	10,800	8,700	7,700	11,800
Food & Kindred Prod.	2,500	2,900	3,900	4,500	5,800	8,100	14,800	14,600	9,200	5,300	3,500	2,900	6,500
Lumber & Paper Prod.	1,500	1,600	1,800	2,300	2,500	2,700	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,400	2,100	1,800	2,000
All Other Mfg.	2,800	2,900	3,000	3,100	3,200	3,300	3,300	3,400	3,100	3,100	3,100	3,000	3,100
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	17,600	17,800	18,000	18,500	19,400	20,500	20,900	20,900	20,700	19,700	18,000	18,500	19,300
Trucking & Whseing.	1,800	1,900	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,300	2,400	2,100	2,000	1,900	1,900	2,000
Water Transportation	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,200	1,400	1,500	1,700	1,700	1,600	1,500	1,300	1,200	1,400
Air Transportation	5,600	5,600	5,700	6,000	6,300	6,700	6,900	6,900	6,700	6,300	6,100	6,100	6,200
Other Trans. Comm. & Utilities	9,100	9,200	9,200	9,200	9,800	10,100	10,000	9,900	10,300	9,900	9,500	9,400	9,600
Trade	43,000	42,700	43,400	45,000	46,500	48,300	48,600	49,300	49,400	48,300	47,700	47,800	46,600
Wholesale	8,500	8,600	8,700	9,000	9,100	9,500	9,800	9,700	9,600	9,500	9,300	9,300	9,200
Retail	34,400	34,200	34,700	36,100	37,500	38,800	39,400	39,600	39,400	38,700	38,400	38,500	37,400
Gen. Mer. & Apparel	5,000	4,600	4,800	5,300	5,700	5,900	5,900	6,000	6,100	6,000	6,000	6,200	5,600
Food Stores	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,200	6,300	6,400	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,300
Eating & Drinking Pl.	11,400	11,600	11,900	12,200	12,700	13,500	13,700	13,800	13,700	13,200	12,700	12,600	12,800
Other Retail Trade	12,100	12,000	12,000	12,400	12,700	13,000	13,200	13,300	13,100	13,000	13,100	13,100	12,800
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	11,000	11,100	11,100	11,300	11,500	11,700	11,900	12,000	11,900	12,000	12,000	12,000	11,600
Services & Misc.	40,200	40,900	41,500	42,700	43,700	43,700	45,200	45,800	45,900	44,200	43,500	43,400	43,700
Government	65,000	66,300	66,500	67,200	67,800	65,900	65,100	64,600	65,000	66,600	66,700	66,100	66,100
Federal	17,400	17,500	17,400	17,700	18,300	18,500	18,600	18,800	18,400	18,000	17,800	17,800	18,000
State	18,600	19,700	19,900	20,200	19,700	19,600	19,200	19,000	19,400	20,200	20,100	19,800	19,600
Local	29,000	29,100	29,200	29,300	29,800	27,800	27,400	26,800	27,200	28,400	28,200	28,500	28,400

Table IV-12
Alaska Industry Employment Forecast
Alaska
1986

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June
Nonag. Wage & Salary	208,800	212,600	218,500	226,200	234,700	240,300
Mining	8,300	8,400	8,500	8,600	8,600	8,600
Construction	11,000	11,400	12,400	14,200	16,800	19,000
Manufacturing	6,600	7,200	8,900	9,900	11,600	14,300
Food & Kindred Prod.	2,200	2,700	3,800	4,400	5,800	8,200
Lumber & Paper Prod.	1,500	1,500	1,800	2,200	2,400	2,600
All Other Mfg.	3,000	3,100	3,200	3,200	3,300	3,400
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	17,800	17,800	18,400	18,800	19,700	20,800
Trucking & Whseing.	1,700	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,100	2,200
Water Transportation	1,100	1,100	1,200	1,200	1,400	1,600
Air Transportation	5,900	5,900	6,100	6,200	6,500	6,900
Other Trans. Comm. & Utilities	9,100	9,100	9,200	9,400	9,700	10,200
Trade	45,800	45,700	46,200	47,500	49,500	49,000
Wholesale	9,100	9,100	9,300	9,600	9,700	10,200
Retail	36,600	36,500	36,800	38,000	38,800	38,800
Gen. Mer. & Apparel	5,500	5,100	5,300	5,900	6,100	6,100
Food Stores	6,400	6,400	6,400	6,600	6,700	6,700
Eating & Drinking Pl.	11,900	12,300	12,400	12,400	12,800	13,000
Other Retail Trade	12,800	12,700	12,700	13,000	13,200	13,300
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	11,300	11,800	12,000	12,000	12,400	12,600
Services & Misc.	42,200	43,300	44,100	45,600	46,500	48,100
Government	65,200	66,700	67,100	68,700	69,700	67,900
Federal	17,400	17,400	17,400	17,700	18,100	18,500
State	19,100	20,100	20,300	20,500	20,100	20,100
Local	28,700	29,200	29,500	30,500	31,400	29,400

Anchorage Industry Employment Forecast

Employment in Anchorage has grown rapidly the past several years. While many of the factors that contribute to this growth are changing the employment forecast indicates a healthly but slower growth economy. Total employment is forecast to increase 3.4% in 1985 and 2.8% through the first half of 1986, compared to 10.4%, 10.5%, 8.1%, and an estimated 5.4% for 1981 through 1984. Anchorage employment growth is forecast to outpace statewide employment growth since Anchorage will not feel the full repercussion of some factors dragging on the statewide economy. The factors are the depressed pulp and lumber industry, the sagging seafood processing sector, and declining construction activity on the North Slope. Anchorage as the primary commerce and distrubution center for the state will receive additional impetus from expenditures from other areas of the state.

Mining

Mining employment is forecast to increase moderately in 1985 and 1986. Anchorage support staffs for North Slope oil and gas operations will grow in response to continued exploration, the development of marginal North Slope fields and continued recovery enhancement operations of existing fields. Anchorage non-oil exploration and support staffs will stay flat due to continued soft prices and weak demand for oil.

Construction

Construction employment is forecast to decline 8.9% in 1985 and 13% in the first half of 1986. The decline will come primarily as a result of substantially lower building activity in the residential market. Indications of a weakening residential housing market began appearing in lae 1983 and have continued. This is reflected by issued housing permits which have fallen by 50% from 1983 levels.

Private commercial construction activity in 1985 will remain near present levels, but will experience shifts in activity mix. Some commercial markets, such as office space, are saturated and are suffering from high vacancy rates. These markets will encounter declines in activity. Retail building construction activity will plateau near 1984 levels. Many projects under construction in 1984 will contribute to construction employment in 1985 and some new projects are expected to start in 1985, particularly in south Anchorage and Eagle River. There is also room for additional capacity in some areas that will likely result in increased construction activity such as the hotel/motel sector.

Public construction activity including local, state and federal projects will remain steady in 1985. Road construction is anticipated to be at approximately 1984 activity levels and the last of the Project 80's will be completed during the 1985 and 1986 seasons. These include the Headquarter Library, Performing Arts Center and Anchorage Police Headquarters building. Federal government construction expenditure will increase in 1985 with the building of post offices and military construction projects.

Government

Government employment is forecast to expand by 3.5% in 1985 and continue similar growth in 1986. Federal government employment will expand due to increases in military civilian employment and postal service employment. The Municipality of Anchorage is forecast to increase manpower levels in 1985 and 1986 due to additional services demanded by a growing population. The Anchorage School District is likely to contribute a large share to local government growth. Increases in the University of Alaska and Anchorage Community College will push state government employment up as well.

Other Industries

Growth in real personal income and population will continue to generate growth in the secondary industries such as transportation, utilities and communications; trade; finance, insurance and real estate; and services. Retail trade will remain the fastest growing sector. The services industry will provide more new jobs than any other sector except trade, with health services the major contributor. Increased tourism in 1985 and 1986 will also add impetus to firms providing goods and services to tourists, such as accommodations, gift shops, and air and bus transportation.

Table IV-13
Industry Employment Forecast
Anchorage
1984

	* Annual Average 1984	Annual Average 1985	Percent Change	Number of Jobs	1st Half 1985	1st Half 1986	Percent Change	Number of Jobs
Nonag. Wage & Salary	109250	112950	3.4%	3700	109950	113000	2.8%	3100
Mining	3450	3500	1.4%	50	3550	3600	1.5%	50
Construction	9550	8700	-8.9%	-850	8000	7000	-12.5%	-1000
Manufacturing	2600	2750	5.8%	150	2450	2600	6.1%	150
Food and Kindred Prod.	550	600	9.1%	50	450	500	11.1%	50
Other Mfg.	2050	2150	4.9%	100	2000	2100	5.0%	100
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	9100	9500	4.4%	400	9250	9550	3.2%	300
Trucking and Whseing.	1300	1300	0.0%	0	1250	1300	4.0%	50
Water Transportation	300	350	16.7%	50	350	350	0.0%	0
Air Transportation	3750	3850	2.7%	100	3750	3850	2.7%	100
Other Trans. Comm. & Utilities	3750	4000	6.7%	250	3950	4050	2.5%	100
Trade	27300	28750	5.3%	1450	27950	29150	4.3%	1200
Wholesale	6300	6600	4.8%	300	6550	6700	2.3%	150
Retail	21000	22150	5.5%	1150	21450	22500	4.9%	1050
Gen. Merchandise	1800	1800	0.0%	0	1750	1800	2.9%	50
Food Stores	2800	3000	7.1%	200	2900	3100	6.9%	200
Eating and Drinking Pl.	8100	8550	5.6%	450	8350	8750	4.8%	400
Other Retail Trade	8300	8800	6.0%	500	8500	8850	4.1%	350
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	7600	8050	5.9%	450	7900	8250	4.4%	350
Services & Misc.	23850	25000	4.8%	1150	24550	25550	4.1%	1000
Government	25800	26700	3.5%	900	26350	27300	3.6%	950
Federal	10200	10500	2.9%	300	10300	10650	3.4%	350
State	6400	6600	3.1%	200	6550	6800	3.8%	250
Local	9200	9600	4.3%	400	9500	9850	3.7%	350

* The first two quarters of 1984 are estimates rather than forecasts.

Table IV-14
Industry Employment Forecast
Monthly Average Employment by Quarter

	Q1 1984	Q2 1984	Q3 1984	Q4 1984	Q1 1985	Q2 1985	Q3 1985	Q4 1985	Q1 1986	Q2 1986
Nonag. Wage & Salary	103500	108900	113750	110900	107850	112100	116900	114900	111200	114900
Mining	3550	3500	3500	3250	3550	3550	3500	3400	3550	3650
Construction	7600	9400	11600	9600	7400	8600	10350	8350	6450	7550
Manufacturing	2050	2600	3200	2600	2250	2650	3400	2650	2400	2800
Food and Kindred Prod.	250	550	950	500	400	500	1000	500	450	550
Other Mfg.	1800	2050	2250	2100	1850	2150	2400	2150	2050	2100
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	8600	9100	9500	9150	9050	9450	9850	9650	9350	9800
Trucking & Whseing.	1300	1250	1300	1300	1250	1250	1350	1350	1300	1300
Water Transportation	300	300	350	300	300	350	350	350	300	350
Air Transportation	3500	3750	3950	3800	3700	3800	4000	3950	3800	3900
Other Trans. Comm. & Utilities	3550	3800	3900	3750	3800	4050	4150	4000	3900	4200
Trade	26200	27200	27950	27850	27500	28400	29300	29800	28800	29550
Wholesale	6000	6300	6500	6400	6450	6550	6550	6650	6650	6750
Retail	20200	20900	21450	21450	21050	21850	22650	23150	22200	22800
Gen. Merchandise	1800	1750	1750	1900	1700	1750	1800	1950	1750	1850
Food Stores	2600	2750	2900	2950	2800	2950	3150	3200	3050	3150
Eating and Drinking Pl.	7650	8000	8350	8300	8200	8500	8850	8700	8650	8850
Other Retail Trade	8150	8400	8450	8300	8350	8650	8850	9300	8750	8950
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	7050	7500	7950	7900	7800	8000	8150	8250	8200	8300
Services & Misc.	22900	23700	24550	24250	24250	24800	25600	25400	25400	25700
Government	25500	25900	25500	26300	26050	26650	26750	27400	27050	27550
Federal	10000	10150	10400	10300	10150	10450	10750	10700	10550	10750
State	6350	6500	6200	6600	6500	6600	6500	6850	6750	6850
Local	9150	9250	8900	9400	9400	9600	9500	9850	9650	9850

Fairbanks Industry Employment Forecast

Fairbanks' employment is experiencing its fourth straight year of growth and employment is projected to continue growing through the first half of 1986. The employment growth rate peaked at 9.5% in 1981, and has moderated since. A 3% growth in employment is predicted for the forecast period. Though this represents a slowdown in employment gains, it remains a healthy rate for Fairbanks' economy.

Growth Industries

The secondary industries will create the new jobs in the Fairbanks economy. Trade, services and government will be responsible for most of the employment growth. All of these industries have been expanding rapidly as a result of growing state expenditures which in turn have stimulated rapid population and income growth. This source of stimulus should continue during the forecast period.

One additional factor which may provide a boost to employment is the plan to relocate 2,000-2,500 military personnel to Fairbanks. This will not only push federal employment higher, but the effects of the relocation will be felt throughout Fairbanks' secondary sector. If this does occur, it will not likely affect the employment picture until late 1985 or early 1986 when the troops are scheduled to begin to arrive in Fairbanks. The psychological effect it will have on the economy before that is hard to quantify, though it will likely exist.

Remaining Industries

Construction continues to be the most difficult industry to predict. Nineteen-eighty three was the year statewide construction employment peaked, and it appears 1984 will be Fairbanks' peak construction year. Public construction will remain strong and commercial construction may remain steady, residential construction employment is predicted to drop in 1985. The military plans, still an unknown factor, could possibly generate a flurry of residential construction activity. If this happens, construction employment in 1985-1986 could be near 1984 levels.

Most of the remaining industries employment will remain unchanged. Transportation, communication and utilities (one of the largest industries in Alaska) at best will remain flat but employment could dip slightly due to possible Alyeska Pipeline Company layoffs and a loss of 78 jobs at Bendix (Gilmore Creek Satellite Tracking Station).

Table IV-15
Industry Employment Forecast
Fairbanks
1984-1986*

	Annual Average 1984	Annual Average 1985	Percent Change	Number of Jobs	1st Half 1985	1st Half 1986	Percent Change	Number of Jobs
Nonag. Wage & Salary	27800	28650	3.1%	850	27600	28450	3.1%	850
Mining	250	250	0.0%	0	250	250	0.0%	0
Construction	2900	2700	-6.9%	-200	2150	2050	-4.7%	-100
Manufacturing	550	600	9.1%	50	550	550	0.0%	0
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	2800	2800	0.0%	0	2750	2750	0.0%	0
Trade	5800	6050	4.3%	250	5800	6050	4.3%	250
Wholesale	1000	1100	10.0%	100	1050	1100	4.8%	50
Retail	4800	4950	3.1%	150	4750	4950	4.2%	200
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	1000	1000	0.0%	0	1000	1000	0.0%	0
Services & Misc.	5250	5450	3.8%	200	5300	5450	2.8%	150
Government	9250	9800	5.9%	550	9850	10350	5.1%	500
Federal	2650	2750	3.8%	100	2750	2900	5.5%	150
State	3850	4050	5.2%	200	4000	4150	3.8%	150
Local	2750	3000	9.1%	250	3100	3300	6.5%	200

* The first two quarters of 1984 are estimates rather than forecasts.

Table IV-16
Industry Employment Forecast
Monthly Average Employment by Quarter

	Q1 1984	Q2 1984	Q3 1984	Q4 1984	Q1 1985	Q2 1985	Q3 1985	Q4 1985	Q1 1986	Q2 1986
Nonag. Wage & Salary	25250	27900	29850	28100	26450	28750	30500	28750	27250	29600
Mining	200	300	300	200	200	250	300	200	200	250
Construction	1900	2800	4050	2800	1750	2550	3800	2550	1650	2450
Manufacturing	450	550	650	600	500	600	700	600	500	600
Trans. Comm & Utilities	2600	2900	3000	2750	2600	2900	3000	2700	2600	2900
Trade	5200	5850	6150	5900	5550	6000	6400	6150	5800	6300
Wholesale	950	950	1050	1100	1000	1050	1150	1150	1100	1150
Retail	4250	4900	5100	4800	4550	4950	5250	5000	4700	5150
Finance-Ins. Real Estate	950	1000	1000	950	950	1000	1050	1000	1000	1000
Services & Misc.	4900	5150	5700	5250	5150	5450	5800	5400	5300	5600
Government	9050	9350	9000	9650	9750	10000	9450	10150	10200	10500
Federal	2550	2700	2700	2600	2650	2800	2800	2750	2750	2900
State	3850	3850	3700	4100	4000	4050	3950	4250	4150	4250
Local	2650	2800	2600	2950	3050	3150	2750	3100	3250	3350

Southeast Alaska Industry Employment Forecast

While the period from 1980 to 1983 resulted in explosive employment growth in some labor market areas of the state, Southeast Alaska employment growth was less spectacular. This was largely because of the regions dependency upon the manufacturing industry and the support it received from other industries. It is worth noting that had manufacturing and transportation stayed at their 1980 levels throughout this period, employment growth in Southeast would have been 12.5%, almost double the 6.5% experienced during this period.

Perhaps the most dramatic impact made on Southeast employment in the early eighties was made by the construction industry. Large hydro projects financed by state oil revenues combined with residential and commercial construction booms in the larger cities increased construction employment by 66% from 1980 to 1983. This trend, however, will not continue into 1986. Lower international oil prices and corresponding lower tax dollars will limit large capital construction projects for at least the next several years. In addition, there appears to be an adequate supply of space in both the residential and commercial markets. Barring any dramatic change in oil prices, construction will level off in 1984 and have small decreases in 1985 and 1986.

Manufacturing had the largest negative impact on total Southeast employment, dropping 1,150 jobs on an annual average basis from 1980-1983. Lumber and paper products had the largest portion of this decrease, but seafood processing also contributed to the decline. In 1985 and 1986 it is anticipated that lumber and paper products, and the manufacturing industry in general will continue to show employment declines; but they will experience less dramatic drops than was characteristic of the early 1980's. Recent legislative and executive action have provided some relief to the Southeast Alaska timber industry and these actions could save some employment in this industry in the short term. The food and kindred products sector of manufacturing is anticipated to remain stable throughout the forecast period.

Trade and services related employment followed construction in terms of percentage employment growth from 1980 to 1983. During the next several years it is forecast that these two industries will assume the leading roles in terms of employment growth in Southeast. Trade employment growth is expected to slow somewhat from the pace of the past several years largely because a portion of the growth in trade has been related to the construction growth. Hardware and building supply stores, for example, are not expected to grow as quickly as they have in the past. Services employment is also expected to continue growing but at a slower pace.

Transportation, communication and public utilities employment and finance, insurance and real estate employment both had slight downward trends from 1980 to 1983. The factors that led to the declines in these two industries were somewhat similar. In transportation, the closing of the White Pass railroad, and the slowdown of stevedoring activity related to the ailing wood products industry contributed to the decline. In finance, insurance and real estate, cutbacks in native corporation employment related to the timber industry downturn and difficulties in the seafood processing area caused a downturn in employment. In both industries the cutbacks have left sectors that have shown consistent growth in the past and will grow in the future.

Government, the largest employer in the region, is anticipated to continue the trends of the past several years. Federal government is anticipated to remain stable throughout the forecast period. State government and local government employment are expected to show slight growth during 1985 and 1986.

Table IV-17
Industry Employment Forecast
Southeast
1984-1986*

	Annual Average 1984	Annual Average 1985	Percent Change	Number of Jobs	1st Half 1985	1st Half 1986	Percent Change	Number of Jobs
Nonag. Wage & Salary	29050	29700	2.2%	650	28650	29100	1.6%	450
Construction	1950	1850	-5.1%	-100	1600	1550	-3.1%	-50
Manufacturing	3250	3200	-3.0%	-50	2800	2750	-1.8%	-50
Food and Kindred Prod.	1100	1100	0.0%	0	850	850	0.0%	0
Lumber and Paper Prod.	1900	1850	-2.6%	-50	1750	1650	-5.7%	-100
Other Mfg.	250	250	0.%	0	250	250	0.0%	0
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	2100	2050	-2.4%	-50	1950	1950	0.0%	0
Trade	4800	5150	7.3%	350	4850	5200	7.2%	350
Wholesale	450	500	11.1%	50	450	500	11.1%	50
Retail	4350	4650	6.9%	300	4400	4700	6.8%	300
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	1000	1050	5.0%	50	1050	1050	0.0%	0
Mining, Services and Misc.	4300	4550	5.8%	250	4400	4700	6.8%	300
Government	11700	11850	1.9%	150	11900	12050	1.7%	150
Federal	2250	2250	0.0%	0	2150	2150	0.0%	0
State	5400	5500	1.9%	100	5600	5700	1.8%	100
Local	4050	4150	2.5%	100	4200	4250	1.2%	50

* The first two quarters of 1984 are estimates rather than forecasts.

Table IV-18
Industry Employment Forecast
Monthly Average Employment by Quarter

	Q1 1984	Q2 1984	Q3 1984	Q4 1984	Q1 1985	Q2 1985	Q3 1985	Q4 1985	Q1 1986	Q2 1986
Nonag. Wage & Salary	26050	29600	32100	28500	26800	30500	32450	29050	27600	31300
Construction	1300	2000	2500	2050	1300	1900	2400	1900	1450	2100
Manufacturing	2000	3600	4650	2750	2050	3600	4450	2600	2000	3450
Food and Kindred Prod.	400	1350	2100	600	450	1250	2050	600	450	1250
Lumber and Paper Prod.	1400	2050	2300	1900	1350	2100	2200	1750	1300	2000
Other Mfg.	200	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	1850	2100	2350	2000	1850	2050	2300	2000	1850	2050
Trade	4300	4700	5250	4850	4600	5100	5600	5200	4900	5450
Wholesale	400	450	500	450	450	500	550	500	500	500
Retail	3900	4250	4750	4400	4150	4650	5050	4700	4400	4950
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	1000	1050	1050	1000	1050	1100	1050	1050	1050	1050
Mining, Services and Misc.	4050	4400	4550	4150	4150	4600	4850	4450	4450	4950
Government	11600	11800	11750	11700	11800	12050	11750	11850	11900	12200
Federal	2050	2250	2400	2200	2050	2250	2400	2200	2050	2250
State	5400	5500	5400	5300	5500	5650	5450	5350	5600	5800
Local	4100	4000	3900	4200	4200	4150	3900	4300	4300	4200

Chapter V
Occupational Employment Forecast

Total employment will grow between 1984 and 1989 at an annual rate of 2%. This growth along with replacement needs will provide openings in a variety of occupations (Table V-1). Although this growth in employment may appear conservative in light of historical growth patterns, large increases in employment during the last ten to fifteen years have been fueled first by oil pipeline speculation, then by oil pipeline construction, and most recently by the large increase in oil revenues to the state as a result of high oil prices. Declining oil related state revenues (in real dollars) are expected to temper Alaska's employment growth during the forecast period.

Occupational employment estimates and projections in Table V-1 are produced to provide partial answers to the questions of how many nonagricultural wage and salary jobs were estimated to be in Alaska in 1984, how many are projected for 1985 and 1989, and the number of average annual job openings from 1984 through 1989 resulting from industry growth plus job separations due to death and retirement. Average annual job openings between 1984 and 1989 are the sum of new jobs created by industry growth and replacement openings resulting from death and retirement. *They do not include openings that would result when workers change jobs and leave an opening to be filled by someone else.* Including these openings would result in a larger number of openings than given here. No attempt has been made to measure this quantity to date as there is no practical way to do so with reasonable accuracy. Job openings considered here are more closely related to job training programs for persons who will be entering the occupational ranks.

Basic Industry Outlook

Following is an overview of the assumptions that will affect industry employment growth and the outlook for occupational opportunities. Alaska's basic industries are expected to be stagnant during the forecast period (1984-1989). Oil prices are assumed to remain at current levels (which may be optimistic), no major mining projects will occur, fisheries will be flat, the timber industry will exhibit no employment increases, and construction is forecasted to decline.

If Alaska's basic industries are not expected to experience growth, then where will the forecasted employment growth occur? There appears to be opportunity for import substitution. More goods and services that once were provided by out-of-state firms can now be produced locally. More retail stores, more wholesale trade, and more services can be provided within Alaska. In addition, a national trend towards new service and trade sector occupations, which are income driven, will also be experienced in Alaska. Tourism, Alaska's one basic "industry", which should expect major growth during the forecast period, will also affect the retail and service industries.

While government employment will still grow, most of the growth will occur in education. Federal government employment will grow modestly. State government employment will grow somewhat as funds will be transferred from capital projects to operating revenues. Local governments appear to have a large, potentially taxable, property base which should help continue to make local government the fastest growing government sector.

Mining

Oil prices are assumed to remain stable at current levels. Well drilling activity will shift from exploratory to production work, which is more labor intensive. New major oil related construction activity will be tempered by declines in state and private sector construction work.

Hard rock mining activity increased dramatically during 1978-1983, primarily due to growth in demand for sand and gravel. Declines in construction activity will negatively affect sand and gravel related employment. Major mining projects including U.S. Borax's Quartz Hill, Greens Creek, and Red Dog are not assumed to be in operation during the forecast period. Major equipment purchases that would be required if construction were to start soon will not be made. Billion dollar mining investments require a more stable and optimistic international minerals market.

Manufacturing

Seafood processing employment will remain at current levels. Crab and other shellfish harvests are at all-time lows. Salmon harvests will remain at current levels. Offshore fish processing could affect onshore processing jobs, but this is unlikely prior to 1989. Some small growth in bottomfish harvesting is expected. Logging, lumber, and pulp employment is expected to remain more or less stable, however, there is concern over the future economic viability of one or both pulp mills in Southeastern Alaska given the current pulp market and proposed EPA environmental discharge requirements.

Construction

Declines in construction employment are expected during the forecast period. The high levels of 1983 were brought on by major North Slope, state-funded, and private sector construction activity occurring at the same time. An excess supply of office space and housing and a leveling off or decline of major state funded construction activity will result in an annual average drop of 2,200 construction workers by 1989.

Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities

The transportation, communication and public utilities sector has been experiencing growth of less than 1% over the last three years. This has been the result of more self-employed workers in the trucking industry, more productivity in the airline industry, and a more capital intensive communications industry. Growth is anticipated but at a slower rate than is expected in the economy as a whole.

Trade and Services

Trade is expected to be one of Alaska's fastest growing industries. In keeping with historical growth rates, trade employment is expected to increase by more than 3%. Retail trade which accounts for more than 80% of total trade employment is expected to grow more rapidly than wholesale trade employment. Growth in Alaska's population combined with increasing per capita income will result in an even larger number of businesses that provide goods and services. Some of these new businesses will be the result of import substitution.

Hotel employment, which accounts for more than 11% of all services industry employment, will benefit from increased tourism and business travel. New hotel rooms are expected to come on line soon to serve this growing visitor population. Other service sector employment increases will occur as more medical services, more hospital beds, and an ever increased number of business services are demanded. In addition, employment associated with nonprofit service groups providing aid to needy Alaskans will exhibit significant growth during the forecast period.

Government

Federal government non-military employment will remain stable during the forecast period. Federal employment growth will result from the addition of 2,000-2,500 new military personnel assigned to Alaska. State government employment will grow at an annual rate of less than 2% per year. An increasing population will require provision of necessary services. Revenue currently utilized for capital projects will be used to pay for these operating expenses. Local government employment will continue to grow in response to an increasing student population and due to overall growth and demographic changes. In addition, the operation of many recently completed major capital projects will create additional state funded jobs. Local property taxes and continued state funding will support local government growth.

Methodology

These data were produced from the Research and Analysis Section's "Industry-Occupation (I-O) Matrix," which is based on Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) industry surveys that cover all nonagricultural wage and salary elements of Alaska's industries. Seven surveys are conducted on a three-year cycle and cover the following major industry groups: nonmanufacturing (mining; construction; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services), manufacturing, trade, regulated industries, government, education, and hospitals.

Occupational profiles of Alaska's nonagricultural industries are determined from the surveys. Industry occupational ratios for the survey reference year are then applied to industry employment projections for 20 separate major industries or industry groups for specific years considered. Occupations are then summed across all the industries. Therefore, the ratio of all occupations within an industry remain the same from the industry survey year throughout the five-year set of projections. Industry projections used result in a 10.6% total projected employment increase between 1984 and 1989 for the state. It was assumed there would be no major new activity during this period such as construction of the Trans-Alaska gas pipeline or Susitna Dam.

Occupations are divided into seven major groups: managers and officers, professional, technical, service, craftworkers/operators/laborers, clerical and sales. Craftworkers/operators/laborers are divided in three major groups: skilled, semiskilled, and unskilled.* Skilled craftworker jobs require specific vocational training of more than two years, semiskilled worker jobs require specific vocational training of more than 30 days and up to two years, and laborer jobs require training consisting of anything from a short demonstration up to training or preparation of 30 days.

Employment and job opening projections are presented in unrounded numbers, thus implying a degree of accuracy much greater than the reliability of the information sources and methods used in their preparation. Accordingly, these data should be considered as indications of probable trends with employment often varying above and below the projected amounts.

- Skill level is identifiable from the code number preceding the occupational title. The third digit in codes which begin with 55 designates the skill level: 1 designates skilled, 2 designates semiskilled, 3 represents unskilled. For example, 551A47 indicates a skilled occupational level. This modification of OES codes facilitates computer programming.

Table V-1
Estimated Employment by Occupation and Growth and Replacement Needs
Statewide

					AVE. ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS 1984 1989		
CODE	OES OCCUPATION TITLE	1984 EMPLOYMENT	1985 EMPLOYMENT	1989 EMPLOYMENT	TOTAL	DUE TO GROWTH	DUE TO SEPARATIONS
1 =====	OFFICERS AND MANAGERS						
100013	INSPECTORS(EX CONST) PUB ADMIN	401	405	428	11	5	6
100093	CONSTRUCTION INSPECTORS--PUB ADM	115	117	127	4	2	2
100113	DIRECTORS--FOOD AND BEVERAGE	76	80	90	5	3	2
100323	MANAGERS--MERCHANDISE	508	530	582	29	15	14
100353	MANAGERS--STORE	1,984	2,101	2,308	118	65	53
100463	MANAGERS--AUTO SERVICE DEPT	128	135	150	7	4	3
100473	MANAGERS--AUTO PARTS DEPT	69	73	81	4	2	2
100483	WHOLESALERS	340	351	385	18	9	9
100493	MANAGERS--RESTAURANT OR BAR	662	694	785	43	25	18
100503	POSTMASTERS & MAIL SUPERINTENDTS	186	186	191	8	1	7
100553	CAPTAINS--WATER VESSEL	80	81	88	4	2	2
100563	PILOTS--SHIP	19	19	21	0	0	0
100573	CHIEF EXECUTIVES OR LEGISLATORS	569	584	649	31	16	15
150053	EDUCATION ADMINISTRATORS	910	931	1,051	52	28	24
19000	ALL OTHER MANAGERS	14,569	14,740	15,949	653	276	377
	OFFICERS AND MANAGERS SUBTOTAL	20,616	21,027	22,885	989	453	536
2 =====	PROFESSIONALS						
210033	CHEMICAL ENGINEERS	38	38	39	0	0	0
210043	CIVIL ENGINEERS	1,201	1,212	1,301	39	20	19
210053	ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS	375	380	409	11	7	4
210063	INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERS	93	96	104	5	2	3
210083	MECHANICAL ENGINEERS	386	390	418	13	6	7
210103	MINING ENGINEERS	19	19	20	0	0	0
210113	PETROLEUM ENGINEERS	407	403	425	7	4	3
210123	SAFETY ENGINEERS	44	45	48	3	1	2
21900	ALL OTHER ENGINEERS	383	390	415	15	6	9
221023	FINANCIAL ANALYSTS	33	33	36	7	1	6
221043	STATISTICIANS	119	121	130	6	2	4
22199	ALL OTHER MATH SCIENTISTS	15	16	17	0	0	0
222013	CHEMISTS	85	87	94	4	2	2
222023	GEOLOGISTS	655	663	708	16	11	5
222033	ATMOSPHERIC SCIENTISTS	103	104	108	2	1	1
222043	OCEANOGRAPHERS	19	19	19	0	0	0
22299	ALL OTHER PHYSICAL SCIENTISTS	108	110	117	2	2	0
223013	AGRICULTURAL SCIENTISTS	73	73	77	4	1	3
223023	BIOLOGICAL SCIENTISTS	694	701	736	19	8	11
223083	FORESTERS	270	272	281	4	2	2
22399	ALL OTHER LIFE SCIENTISTS	47	48	54	1	1	0
230023	ECONOMISTS	71	73	77	2	1	1
230043	PSYCHOLOGISTS	133	138	153	6	4	2
230063	URBAN & REGIONAL PLANNERS	391	398	429	25	8	17
23900	ALL OTHER SOCIAL SCIENTISTS	208	213	230	44	4	40
240003	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS	322	326	350	9	6	3
240013	SYSTEMS ANALYSTS--BUSINESS	61	64	71	3	2	1
251023	TEACHERS--ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	2,845	2,902	3,314	173	94	79
251033	TEACHERS--SECONDARY SCHOOL	2,559	2,611	2,981	140	84	56
251043	TEACHERS--COLLEGE	695	716	790	39	19	20
251053	TEACHERS--VOCATIONAL	334	342	387	26	11	15
251063	TEACHERS--NONVOCATIONAL	635	644	692	23	11	12
251073	VOCATIONAL & EDUC COUNSELORS	343	353	394	20	10	10
251083	GRADUATE ASSISTANTS	289	298	328	16	8	8
251093	PROFESSORS	264	272	300	19	7	12
251103	ASSOCIATE PROFESSORS	360	371	409	26	10	16
251113	ASSISTANT PROFESSOR	358	369	406	26	10	16
251153	TEACHERS--ELEM. &/OR PRESCHOOL	461	473	536	21	15	6
251163	TEACHERS--SUBSTITUTE	1,007	1,027	1,173	79	33	46
25199	ALL OTHER TEACHERS	1,068	1,091	1,243	83	35	48
252013	PHOTOGRAPHERS--PORTRAIT &/OR COM	18	19	21	2	1	1
252053	TELEVISION CAMERA OPERATORS	21	21	23	0	0	0
25299	ALL OTHER PHOTOGRAPHERS	35	36	39	2	1	1
253003	PURCHASING AGENTS &/OR BUYERS	562	562	595	19	7	12
253013	BUYERS--RETAIL &/OR WHOLSL TRADE	285	300	329	25	9	16
254013	ACCOUNTANTS & AUDITORS	1,960	1,992	2,161	102	40	62

Table V-1
Estimated Employment by Occupation and Growth and Replacement Needs
Statewide
(Continued)

					AVE. ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS 1984 1989		
CODE	OES OCCUPATION TITLE	1984 EMPLOYMENT	1985 EMPLOYMENT	1989 EMPLOYMENT	TOTAL	DUE TO GROWTH	DUE TO SEPARATIONS
254023	ACTORS	32	33	37	1	1	0
254033	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS	68	70	75	2	1	1
254053	ARCHITECTS (EX: LANDSCAPE)	164	170	187	7	5	2
254093	ANNOUNCERS--RADIO/TELEVISION	195	199	215	6	4	2
254103	ATHLETES	11	11	13	0	0	0
254123	BROADCAST NEWS ANALYSTS	21	21	23	0	0	0
254133	BUDGET ANALYSTS	79	81	89	3	2	1
254183	CASEWORKERS	705	727	795	33	18	15
254193	CHIROPRACTORS	36	37	42	6	1	5
254203	CHOIRMASTERS	11	11	13	0	0	0
254233	CLERGY	65	68	74	4	2	2
254263	COMMERCIAL ARTISTS	115	118	130	4	3	1
254273	COST ESTIMATORS--ENGINEERING	299	274	284	5	3-	8
254293	CREDIT ANALYSTS	65	67	73	4	2	2
254303	DANCE INSTRUCTORS	21	22	24	2	1	1
254333	DENTISTS	103	108	120	4	3	1
254343	DIETITIANS/NUTRITIONISTS	73	75	83	5	2	3
254363	WRITERS &/OR EDITORS	214	219	237	9	5	4
254433	EMPLOYMENT INTERVIEWERS	217	222	240	9	5	4
254453	LAW CLERKS	126	129	138	4	2	2
254463	LAWYERS	787	812	890	34	21	13
254473	LEASE BUYERS	21	21	22	0	0	0
254483	LIBRARIANS--PROFESSIONAL	303	310	347	20	9	11
254543	MUSEUM CURATORS	21	21	24	3	1	2
254563	MUSICIANS--INSTRUMENTAL	94	99	112	5	4	1
254573	NURSES--PROFESSIONAL	2,397	2,483	2,730	147	67	80
254583	OCCUPATIONAL THERAPISTS	22	23	26	2	1	1
254593	OPTOMETRISTS	28	29	33	3	1	2
254623	PARALEGAL PERSONNEL	154	159	175	7	4	3
254653	PERSONNEL & LABOR REL SPECIALIST	589	599	642	21	11	10
254663	PHARMACISTS	165	174	191	18	5	13
254683	PHYSICAL THERAPISTS	62	65	72	4	2	2
254693	PHYSICIANS &/OR SURGEONS	340	354	392	11	10	1
254723	PUBLIC RELATIONS SPECIALISTS	164	168	183	12	4	8
254753	DIRECTORS--RELIG ACT &/OR REL ED	15	15	17	0	0	0
254763	REPORTERS & CORRESPONDENTS	140	144	158	7	4	3
254773	RIGHT-OF-WAY AGENTS	46	47	50	2	1	1
254783	SAFETY INSPECTORS	19	20	22	1	1	0
254793	SPORTS INSTRUCTORS	103	105	119	4	3	1
254833	TECHNICAL DIRECTORS	23	24	25	0	0	0
254853	TITLE EXAMINERS &/OR ABSTRACTORS	61	63	69	4	2	2
254893	DESIGNERS	122	129	142	6	4	2
255013	COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION WORKERS	159	165	183	8	5	3
255033	WELFARE INVESTIGATORS	93	95	102	4	2	2
255043	JUDGES	55	56	60	3	1	2
255053	MAGISTRATES	67	68	73	3	1	2
255073	TAX EXAMINERS/COLLECTORS/REV AGT	148	149	156	7	2	5
255173	ASSESSORS	60	62	69	5	2	3
255223	ALL OTHER THERAPISTS	23	24	27	1	1	0
255273	APPRAISERS--REAL ESTATE	124	129	141	6	3	3
255303	SPECIAL AGENTS, INSURANCE	86	90	98	4	2	2
255313	TRAVEL AGENTS/ACCOM APPRAISERS	238	242	260	11	4	7
255343	TAX PREPARERS	32	33	37	2	1	1
255353	GROUP RECREATION WORKERS	234	241	269	11	7	4
255383	SPEECH PATHOLOGISTS/AUDIOLOGISTS	88	90	102	5	3	2
255423	RESPIRATORY THERAPISTS	65	68	76	4	2	2
255483	UNDERWRITERS	87	91	100	4	3	1
255513	CONTRACT ADMINISTRATOR	139	142	162	7	5	2
29000	ALL OTHER PROFESSIONALS	2,030	2,065	2,227	63	38	25
	PROFESSIONALS SUBTOTAL	32,476	33,167	36,462	1,653	798	855
3 =====	TECHNICIANS						
310003	COMPUTER PROGRAMERS	255	260	281	6	5	1
310013	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS--BUSINESS	71	74	82	2	2	0
310023	COMPUTER PROGRMRS--SCIENTFC/TECH	21	22	24	1	1	0
315213	TEACHER AIDES--PARAPROFESSIONAL	1,465	1,495	1,707	67	48	19
320033	DRAFTERS	751	768	839	29	18	11

Table V-1
Estimated Employment by Occupation and Growth and Replacement Needs
Statewide
(Continued)

CODE	OES OCCUPATION TITLE	1984 EMPLOYMENT	1985 EMPLOYMENT	1989 EMPLOYMENT	AVE. ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS 1984 1989		
					TOTAL	DUE TO GROWTH	DUE TO SEPARATIONS
320043	ELECTRICAL & ELECTRONIC TECHNS	1,533	1,554	1,660	39	25	14
320053	OBSERVERS--ELECT/GRAVITY PROSP	86	85	90	2	1	1
320083	SURVEYORS	580	584	627	12	9	3
320103	MECHANICAL ENGINEERING TECHNS	28	28	31	1	1	0
320123	TRAFFIC TECHNICIANS	13	14	15	0	0	0
320153	SOUND RECORDING/REPRODUCTN TECH	15	15	16	0	0	0
320173	BROADCAST TECHNICIANS	70	71	77	2	1	1
320203	CIVIL ENGINEERING TECHNICIANS	384	387	418	12	7	5
32900	ALL OTHER ENGINEERING TECHNS	533	540	572	15	8	7
330013	PHYSICAL SCIENCE TECHNICIANS	226	229	240	6	3	3
330023	BIOLOGICAL SCIENCE TECHNICIANS	459	462	479	10	4	6
33900	ALL OTHER SCIENCE TECHNICIANS	379	387	418	13	8	5
340023	AIR TRAFFIC CONTROLLERS	687	689	707	16	4	12
340033	DENTAL ASSISTANTS	331	345	380	20	10	10
340103	FLIGHT ENGINEERS	10	11	11	1	0	1
340133	LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSES	448	468	520	29	14	15
340153	MATHEMATICAL TECHNICIANS	18	19	20	0	0	0
340163	PHYSICIANS ASSISTANTS	53	54	60	3	1	2
340193	MUSEUM TECHNICIANS & RESTORERS	24	25	28	1	1	0
340233	AIRPLANE PILOTS	1,308	1,313	1,407	30	20	10
340273	RADIO OPERATORS	33	33	36	3	1	2
340293	TECHNICAL ASSISTANTS-LIBRARY	167	170	189	5	4	1
340343	SURGICAL TECHNICIANS	40	42	46	1	1	0
340353	TAXIDERMISTS	17	18	20	1	1	0
340363	RADIOLOGIC TECHNICIANS	84	88	98	6	3	3
340473	PHARMACY HELPERS	47	49	55	3	2	1
340483	MEDICAL RECORD LIBRARIANS	92	95	103	8	2	6
350003	MEDICAL & DENTAL TECHNOLS/TECHNS	53	55	61	3	2	1
350013	DENTAL HYGIENISTS	140	147	163	13	5	8
350023	MEDICAL LAB TECHNOLOGISTS	93	95	101	4	2	2
350103	MEDICAL LAB TECKNICIANS	142	148	165	9	5	4
350113	EKG TECHNICIANS	13	13	15	0	0	0
350133	EMERGENCY MEDICAL TECHNICIANS	54	56	61	2	1	1
350143	DIETETIC TECHNICIAN	10	10	11	0	0	0
350163	PHYSICAL THERAPY ASSISTANTS	48	50	56	3	2	1
350183	RADIOLOGIC/NUCLEAR MEDICAL TECHS	104	108	119	6	3	3
35900	ALL OTHER MEDICAL & DENTAL TECHS	400	418	464	17	12	5
39000	ALL OTHER TECHNICIANS	1,040	1,056	1,126	31	17	14
	TECHNICIANS SUBTOTAL	12,325	12,550	13,598	430	254	176
4 =====	SERVICE WORKERS						
410033	MAIDS	1,417	1,466	1,630	105	43	62
410053	HOUSE CLEANERS	372	386	430	28	12	16
41900	ALL OTHER JANITRS/PORTRS/CLEANRS	4,641	4,772	5,292	331	130	201
420003	GUARDS & DOORKEEPERS	1,118	1,157	1,281	92	33	59
430013	BAKERS--BREAD & PASTRY	121	126	141	9	4	5
430023	BARTENDERS	1,514	1,584	1,782	91	54	37
430033	WAITERS ASSISTANTS	601	625	701	24	20	4
430043	BUTCHERS &/OR MEAT CUTTERS	312	324	347	14	7	7
430063	HOST/HOSTESSES-REST-LNGE-CFFE SH	295	309	349	20	11	9
430073	KITCHEN HELPERS	1,582	1,652	1,857	94	55	39
430093	WAITERS/WAITRESSES	3,619	3,786	4,260	232	128	104
430103	COUNTER ATTENDANTS	405	423	477	24	14	10
430113	COOKS-SHORT ORDER/SPEC FAST FOOD	946	992	1,119	67	35	32
430133	COOKS--RESTAURANT	1,350	1,410	1,585	93	47	46
430143	FOOD PREP & SERV WKRS--FAST FOOD	2,611	2,741	3,096	162	97	65
430153	PANTRY/SANDWICH &/OR COFFEE MAKR	167	175	196	10	6	4
430163	COOKS--INSTITUTIONAL	938	964	1,069	58	26	32
43900	ALL OTHER FOOD SERVICE WORKERS	1,116	1,136	1,237	51	24	27
440013	CHILD CARE ATTENDANTS	67	70	78	4	2	2
440033	BELLHOPS/BAG PORTERS/DOORKEEPERS	59	60	67	2	2	0
440063	COSMETOLOGISTS &/OR HAIRSTYLISTS	449	469	521	28	14	14
440103	DETECTIVES	11	11	13	0	0	0
440123	FLIGHT ATTENDANTS	93	94	100	7	1	6
440143	SUPERVISORS--NONWORKING--SERVICE	472	486	545	25	15	10
440193	HOUSEKEEPERS	102	106	118	7	3	4
440213	BAGGAGE PORTERS	28	28	30	0	0	0

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CODE	OES OCCUPATION TITLE	1984 EMPLOYMENT	1985 EMPLOYMENT	1989 EMPLOYMENT	AVE. ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS 1984 1989		
					TOTAL	DUE TO GROWTH	DUE TO SEPARATIONS
440253	NURSES AIDES/ORDERLIES	1,649	1,709	1,884	88	47	41
440273	PROTECTIVE SIGNAL OPERATORS	15	15	17	0	0	0
440293	RECREATION FACILITY ATTENDANTS	227	234	261	15	7	8
440313	GAME OPS/RIDE OPS/CONCESS WORKRS	76	79	88	5	2	3
440333	STEWARDS--SHIP	187	190	203	9	3	6
440343	USHERS/LOBBY ATTNS/TICKER TAKERS	71	74	82	4	2	2
440593	FOREST CONSERVATION WORKERS	102	104	110	4	2	2
440603	FISH & GAME WARDENS	33	33	34	1	0	1
440733	STORE DETECTIVES	26	28	31	1	1	0
440753	GUIDES--SIGHTSEEING OR ESTABLISH	16	17	17	0	0	0
440773	CHILD CARE WORKERS	805	838	933	50	26	24
440783	LIFEGUARDS	72	74	83	4	2	2
440793	CHECKROOM & LOCKER RM ATTNS	31	32	35	2	1	1
440803	SOCIAL SERVICE AIDES	300	311	343	12	9	3
440813	MEDICAL ASSISTANTS	92	96	107	3	3	0
440843	SECURITY CHECKERS	45	45	49	3	1	2
445013	POLICE/DETECTIVE SUPERVISORS	216	220	240	8	5	3
445023	POLICE DETECTIVES	149	151	163	5	3	2
445033	POLICE PATROL OFFICERS	938	959	1,052	34	23	11
445043	PARKING ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS	21	21	24	1	1	0
445053	CORRECTION OFFICERS &/OR JAILERS	404	411	442	29	8	21
445063	SHERIFFS	15	16	18	1	1	0
445073	BAILIFFS	120	122	131	2	2	0
445083	U.S. MARSHALLS	10	10	11	0	0	0
445513	FIRE INSPECTORS	35	36	40	1	1	0
445523	FIRE FIGHTERS	1,259	1,283	1,388	36	26	10
445533	FIRE FIGHTING/PREVENT SUPERVISRS	58	60	67	2	2	0
49000	ALL OTHER SERVICE WORKERS	1,401	1,440	1,583	94	35	59
	SERVICE WORKERS SUBTOTAL	32,779	33,960	37,757	1,993	996	997
5 =====	CRAFTS,OPERS.,LABOR.						
510023	AIRCRAFT MECHANICS	1,099	1,103	1,179	35	16	19
510043	PROTECTIVE SIGNAL INSTALL/REPAIR	24	25	28	1	1	0
510083	AUTOMOTIVE MECHANICS	1,696	1,731	1,871	52	35	17
510123	AUTO BODY REPAIRERS	153	159	175	8	4	4
510163	BICYCLE REPAIRERS	43	46	50	1	1	0
510193	DIESEL MECHANICS	807	798	855	29	10	19
510203	ELECTRIC MOTOR REPAIRERS	62	64	71	2	2	0
510213	ELECTRIC TOOL REPAIRERS	27	28	30	1	1	0
510233	ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENT REPAIRERS	11	11	12	0	0	0
510243	ELECTROMEDICAL EQUIPMT REPAIRERS	15	16	17	0	0	0
510313	GASOLINE ENGINE/MOWER REPAIRER	18	19	20	0	0	0
510343	ENGINEERING EQUIPMENT MECHANICS	1,017	988	1,035	27	4	23
510363	HYDROELECTRIC MACHINE MECHANICS	12	13	13	0	0	0
510393	LAUNDRY MACHINE MECHANICS	11	11	13	0	0	0
510403	LOCKSMITHS	51	53	59	2	2	0
510423	MARINE MECHANICS/REPAIRERS	42	44	48	2	1	1
510433	MAINTENANCE MECHANICS	781	777	814	25	7	18
510443	PINSETTER MECHANICS--AUTOMATIC	15	15	17	0	0	0
510463	OFFICE MACH/CASH REG SERVICERS	328	338	370	10	8	2
510513	RADIO MECHANICS	43	44	47	1	1	0
510523	REFRIG &/OR AIR COND MECHANICS	122	122	128	6	1	5
510553	TV SERVICERS & REPAIRERS (ETC)	32	34	38	1	1	0
510563	COIN MACHINE SERVICERS/REPAIRERS	47	50	55	2	2	0
510573	MOTORBOAT MECHANICS	58	62	68	2	2	0
510583	TREATMENT PLANT MECHANICS	13	14	15	0	0	0
510663	CAR REPAIRERS	55	56	57	1	0	1
510773	ELECTRONIC MECHANICS	180	182	191	3	2	1
510793	DATA PROCESSING MACH MECHANICS	67	69	77	2	2	0
510803	GAS & ELECT APPLIANCE REPAIRERS	78	82	91	4	3	1
51900	ALL OTHER MECHANICS & REPAIRERS	454	454	486	9	6	3
520023	DEVELOPERS & PROJECTION PRINTERS	33	34	38	1	1	0
520053	MULTIPLE PHOTO PRINTER OPERATORS	26	27	30	1	1	0
520093	COPY CAMERA OPERATORS	26	27	29	1	1	0
52900	ALL OTHER DARKROOM WORKERS	41	44	48	1	1	0
530013	MARKERS/CLASSIFIERS--WET WASH	39	40	44	2	1	1
530023	SPOTTERS--DRYCLEANING	10	10	11	0	0	0

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CODE	OES OCCUPATION TITLE	1984 EMPLOYMENT	1985 EMPLOYMENT	1989 EMPLOYMENT	AVE. ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS 1984 1989 TOTAL	DUE TO GROWTH	DUE TO SEPARATIONS
530043	WASHERS/STARCHERS--MACHINE	115	119	132	7	3	4
530063	DRYCLEANING MACHINE OPERATORS	31	32	35	2	1	1
530113	LAUNDRY OPERATORS--SMALL ESTABL	90	93	104	6	3	3
530143	PRESSERS--HAND	10	10	11	0	0	0
530153	PRESSERS--MACHINE	50	52	58	3	2	1
530163	LAUNDRY PRESSERS--MACHINE	79	82	91	4	2	2
53900	ALL OTHR FABRIC/GARMNT CLEAN/REP	5	5	6	0	0	0
540003	TRUCK DRIVERS	2,571	2,492	2,626	35	11	24
540013	TRUCK DRIVERS--HEAVY	129	130	139	3	2	1
540023	TRUCK DRIVERS--LIGHT	158	160	172	5	3	2
540033	TRACTOR-TRAILER TRUCK DRIVERS	647	653	697	16	10	6
551A29	BRAKERS--TRAIN	22	22	23	0	0	0
551A31	BRICKLAYERS	42	38	39	0	1-	1
551A36	BUS DRIVERS	295	303	333	15	8	7
551A38	CABINETMAKERS	20	21	22	0	0	0
551A43	CABLE SPLICERS	108	109	114	5	1	4
551A47	CARPENTERS	2,468	2,310	2,399	54	14-	68
551A51	CEMENT MASONS	142	128	132	1-	2-	1
551A54	CEMENTERS--OIL WELL	167	165	174	3	1	2
551A55	CENTRAL OFFICE REPAIRERS	46	47	51	1	1	0
551A71	TRAIN CONDUCTORS	30	30	31	0	0	0
551A75	CONTROL ROOM OPERATORS--STEAM	17	17	18	0	0	0
551A88	DERRICK OPERS-PETROL/GAS EXTRACT	85	84	89	2	1	1
551A89	DIESEL PLANT OPERATORS	63	64	69	2	1	1
551A93	MERCHAN DISPLAYERS/WINDOW TRIMRS	27	29	32	2	1	1
551B03	DRILLERS--HAND	12	11	11	0	0	0
551B04	DRILLERS--MACHINE	40	36	38	1	0	1
551B12	ELECTRICIANS	1,582	1,483	1,537	41	9-	50
551B15	AUXILIARY EQUIPMENT OPERATORS	10	11	11	0	0	0
551B24	FIRERS--LOCOMOTIVE	28	28	28	1	0	1
551B29	SUPERVISORS--NONWORKING	2,166	2,154	2,291	70	25	45
551B37	FURNACE INSTALLERS & REPAIR	33	31	33	1	0	1
551B48	GLAZIERS	163	160	171	3	2	1
551B54	RIGGERS	180	168	174	2	1-	3
551B59	INSTALLER-REPAIRERS/SECTN MAINT	243	247	266	7	5	2
551B62	INSTRUMENT REPAIRERS	58	58	61	1	1	0
551B66	JEWELERS &/OR SILVERSMITHS	69	73	80	5	2	3
551B73	LINE INSTALLER-REPAIRERS	470	468	508	13	8	5
551B77	LIQUEFICATION/REGAS PLANT OPERS	13	13	14	0	0	0
551B79	LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS	21	21	21	0	0	0
551B84	MACHINISTS	244	246	259	16	3	13
551B86	MAINTENANCE REPAIRERS--GEN UTIL	2,539	2,597	2,823	142	57	85
551B91	METAL FABRICATORS	14	12	13	0	0	0
551B95	MILLWRIGHTS	121	117	118	3	1-	4
551C04	OIL BURNER INSTALLERS/SERVICERS	11	11	11	0	0	0
551C11	PAINTERS--AUTOMOTIVE	55	57	63	5	2	3
551C28	PLASTERERS	26	23	24	0	0	0
551C30	PLUMBERS &/OR PIPEFITTERS	1,136	1,072	1,112	26	5-	31
551C36	PRESS OPERS &/OR PLATE PRINTERS	25	25	28	1	1	0
551C40	MOTION PICTURE PROJECTIONISTS	39	41	45	1	1	0
551C42	STATION ENGINEERS--MAIN LINE	468	476	510	16	8	8
551C43	PUMPERS--HEAD	52	51	54	1	0	1
551C59	ROTARY DRILL OPERATORS	158	156	164	3	1	2
551C62	DENTAL LAB TECHNICIANS	28	30	33	2	1	1
551C65	DRESSMAKERS--EXC FACTORY	13	14	16	2	1	1
551C69	SERVICE UNIT OPERATORS--OIL WELL	92	91	96	2	1	1
551C71	SEWAGE PLANT OPERATORS	91	94	104	6	3	3
551C81	SHEET METAL WORKERS	305	281	289	6	3-	9
551C89	STATION INSTALLERS	37	37	41	1	1	0
551C91	STATIONARY ENGINEERS	362	367	391	12	6	6
551C96	STRUCTURAL STEEL WORKERS	96	88	90	1	1-	2
551D01	SUBSTATION OPERATORS	22	23	25	2	1	1
551D03	SWITCHBOARD OPERS--GENERATING	13	14	15	0	0	0
551D05	ALTERATION TAILORS	44	47	52	2	2	0
551D10	TECHNICAL OPERATORS--OIL & GAS	73	72	76	2	1	1
551D47	WELL PULLERS	12	12	13	0	0	0
551D56	OFFSET LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS OPERS	113	116	126	4	3	1
551D59	CAMERA OPERATORS--PRINTING	24	25	27	1	1	0
551D69	OPTICIANS--DISP &/OR OPTIC MECHS	76	80	89	3	3	0

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CODE	OES OCCUPATION TITLE	1984 EMPLOYMENT	1985 EMPLOYMENT	1989 EMPLOYMENT	AVE. ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS 1984 1989		
					TOTAL	DUE TO GROWTH	DUE TO SEPARATIONS
551D86	FURNITURE FINISHERS	14	15	16	0	0	0
551D87	FURNITURE UPHOLSTERERS	16	17	18	0	0	0
551D95	DISPATCHERS--LOAD	12	13	14	0	0	0
551D96	SEPTIC TANK SERVICERS,ETC	18	19	21	1	1	0
551E20	ASPHALT-PLANT OPERATORS	27	25	25	0	0	0
551E36	BAKERS	84	88	94	5	2	3
551F34	BUTCHERS--ALL-AROUND	20	20	20	0	0	0
551G14	CHEMICAL OPERATORS--A	14	14	14	0	0	0
551H35	DAIRY PROCESSING EQUIPMENT OPERS	13	13	14	0	0	0
551I31	ENGRAVERS--DECORATIVE	12	12	14	0	0	0
551J83	HEAD SAWYERS	13	13	13	1	0	1
551K01	HOOK TENDERS	56	56	56	1	0	1
551K81	LOADER ENGINEERS	64	64	64	1	0	1
551K90	LUMBER GRADERS	13	13	13	0	0	0
551L34	WOOD MACHINISTS	38	40	44	1	1	0
551Q07	REFINERY OPERATORS--PETROLEUM	27	27	30	1	1	0
551R51	YARDER ENGINEERS	61	61	61	1	0	1
551S06	CEILING TILE/FLOOR INSTALLERS	44	40	41	1-	1-	0
551T03	HAND COMPOSITORS	15	15	17	0	0	0
551T50	BOATSWAINS	89	90	97	4	2	2
551T51	ABLE SEAMEN	145	147	158	6	3	3
551T54	SHIP ENGINEERS	171	173	186	6	3	3
551V05	BUS DRIVERS--SCHOOL	556	567	619	22	13	9
59001	ALL OTHER SKILLED CRAFTS WORKERS	1,172	1,182	1,273	49	15	34
552A08	ASBESTOS & INSULATION WORKERS	200	182	187	3-	3-	0
552A33	BLUEPRINT MACHINE OPERATORS	11	11	12	0	0	0
552A40	CABLE INSTALLER	10	11	12	0	0	0
552A44	CARPET CUTTERS/LAYERS	29	30	32	1	1	0
552A48	CASERS	10	10	11	0	0	0
552A79	COOKS &/OR COOKERS	20	20	20	0	0	0
552A82	CRANE/DERRICK/HOIST OPERATORS	243	234	244	3	0	3
552A83	CRATERS	18	19	19	1	0	1
552B05	DRY WALL APPLICATORS	84	76	78	2	1-	3
552B17	EXTERMINATORS	30	31	33	1	1	0
552B18	FENCE ERECTORS	48	44	45	0	1-	1
552B19	FILERS/GRINDERS/BUFFERS/CHIPPERS	10	11	12	0	0	0
552B52	HEAVY EQUIPMENT OPERATORS	2,965	2,807	2,927	48	8-	56
552B57	INDUSTRIAL TRUCK OPERATORS	618	629	669	23	10	13
552B58	INSPECTORS	144	143	150	2	1	1
552B78	LOADING MACHINE OPERATORS	13	13	14	0	0	0
552B93	MIXERS	19	19	20	0	0	0
552C02	MUD PLANT OPERATORS	13	13	14	0	0	0
552C05	OIL PUMPERS	19	19	20	0	0	0
552C23	PIPELAYERS	109	106	114	3	1	2
552C52	REINFORCING IRON WORKERS	32	29	29	0	1-	1
552C58	ROOFERS	107	97	100	0	1-	1
552C60	ROTARY DRILL OPERATOR HELPERS	205	203	213	5	2	3
552C61	ROUSTABOUTS	592	585	617	11	5	6
552C76	SEWING MACH OPS-REG EQMT-GARMENT	11	11	11	1	0	1
552C78	SEWING MACH OPS-REG EQMT-NONGAR	16	17	18	1	0	1
552C90	STATIONARY BOILER FIRERS	173	174	180	7	1	6
552D07	TAPERS	75	68	70	2	1-	3
552D09	TAXI DRIVERS	110	112	120	7	2	5
552D22	TIRE FABRICATORS/REPAIRERS	38	40	44	2	1	1
552D27	LOGGING TRACTOR OPERATORS	51	51	51	2	0	2
552D43	WATER TREATMENT PLANT OPERATORS	96	98	108	4	2	2
552D46	WELDERS & FLAME CUTTERS	653	649	692	19	8	11
552D54	FURNITURE ASSEMBLERS/INSTALLERS	13	14	15	0	0	0
552D68	TIRE CHANGERS	92	98	108	4	3	1
552D71	DRAPERY & UPHOLSTERY MEASURERS	10	10	11	0	0	0
552D74	STOCK CLERKS--SALES FLOOR	1,420	1,492	1,615	55	39	16
552D75	HIGHWAY MAINTENANCE WORKERS	40	41	45	2	1	1
552D88	SURVEYORS HELPERS	434	448	495	14	12	2
552E38	POWER BARKER OPERATORS	19	19	19	0	0	0
552F97	CHAIN OFFBEARERS--LUMBER	22	22	22	0	0	0
552G68	CONTROL PANEL OPERATORS--PETROL	10	11	12	0	0	0
552I51	FALLERS &/OR BUCKERS	155	155	155	2	0	2
552K84	LOG HANDLING EQUIPMENT OPERATORS	67	67	67	1	0	1
552K85	LOG INSPECTORS/GRADERS/SCALERS	40	41	42	1	0	1

Table V-1
Estimated Employment by Occupation and Growth and Replacement Needs
Statewide
(Continued)

CODE	OES OCCUPATION TITLE	1984 EMPLOYMENT	1985 EMPLOYMENT	1989 EMPLOYMENT	AVE. ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS 1984 1989		
					TOTAL	DUE TO GROWTH	DUE TO SEPARATIONS
552L01	MACHINE TOOL OPERS--COMBINATION	60	60	62	0	0	0
552M41	POND WORKERS--LUMBER	19	19	19	0	0	0
552N08	RETORT OPERATORS	46	46	47	1	0	1
552N13	RIGGING SLINGERS	54	54	54	1	0	1
552N63	SAW FILERS	15	15	15	0	0	0
552N89	SECOND LOADERS	12	12	12	0	0	0
552P14	SHELLFISH PROCESSING MACH TENDER	195	196	202	4	1	3
552P15	SHELLFISH SHUCKERS	115	115	119	3	1	2
552008	REFINERY OPERATOR HELPERS,P	10	11	12	0	0	0
552057	TESTERS	80	80	83	2	1	1
552R67	ASPHALT RAKERS	53	48	49	0	1-	1
552R68	PAINTERS--PRODUCTION	14	15	16	1	0	1
552S22	CUTTING MACHING OPERATORS--FOOD	16	16	16	0	0	0
552S33	BODYMAKER OPERATORS--TIN CAN	21	21	22	0	0	0
552S35	FISH CLEANERS/BUTCHERS--HAND	1,557	1,563	1,611	32	11	21
552S96	GLASS INSTALLERS	12	13	14	0	0	0
552T11	PASTEUP WORKERS	47	49	53	2	1	1
552T23	LETTER PRESS OPERATORS	23	24	26	1	1	0
552T32	TRUCK DRIVER HELPERS	162	165	178	5	3	2
552T33	LINE SERVICE ATTENDANTS	454	457	493	15	8	7
552T39	PICTURE FRAMERS	19	20	22	2	1	1
552T48	CHAUFFEURS	95	95	104	6	2	4
552T52	ORDINARY SEAMEN	191	194	209	8	4	4
552T61	GRADERS--FOOD &/OR SKINS	48	49	50	1	0	1
552T63	SORTER OPERATORS--GREEN LUMBER	10	10	10	0	0	0
552T82	BINDERY WORKERS--ASSEMBLY	29	30	33	1	1	0
552T84	ALL OTHER BINDERY WORKERS	18	19	20	0	0	0
552U00	ASSEMBLERS	37	37	37	1	0	1
552V06	AMBULANCE DRIVER A/OR ATTENDANT	34	35	39	2	1	1
59002	ALL OTHER SEMISKILLED WORKERS	1,840	1,859	1,991	55	26	29
553A04	AIR HAMMER OPERATORS	26	23	24	0	0	0
553A16	BAGGAGE HANDLERS	172	173	184	5	2	3
553A61	CLEANERS--VEHICLE	365	376	410	15	9	6
553A87	DELIVERY A ROUTE WORKERS	1,043	1,081	1,186	41	29	12
553B30	FOLDERS,LAUNDRY	13	14	16	1	1	0
553B49	GROUND WORKERS--UTILITIES	13	13	14	0	0	0
553B87	HELPERS--TRADES	436	447	486	18	10	8
553C06	OILERS	225	217	227	6	0	6
553C08	ORDER FILLERS	234	241	264	9	6	3
553C12	PAINTERS--MAINTENANCE	471	444	462	10	2-	12
553C39	PRODUCTION PACKAGERS	316	327	353	16	7	9
553C51	REFUSE COLLECTORS	100	102	114	4	3	1
553D14	ANIMAL CARETAKERS	45	47	52	3	1	2
553D66	BAGGERS	745	782	841	40	19	21
553D67	SERVICE STA ATTENDNTS/LUBRICATRS	837	886	978	33	28	5
553E73	BIAS MACHINE OPERATORS	10	11	12	0	0	0
553G04	CHASERS--LOGGING	90	90	90	1	0	1
553G20	CHIPPERS	14	14	14	0	0	0
553G22	CHOKER SETTERS--LUMBER	146	146	146	2	0	2
553G78	COOLER ROOM WORKERS--MEAT	23	23	24	0	0	0
553H73	DIGESTER OPERATOR HELPERS	13	13	13	0	0	0
553S47	CANNERY WORKERS	4,627	4,645	4,789	100	32	68
553T35	MOBILE HOME REPAIRERS	18	19	21	2	1	1
553T43	WEIGHERS--PRODUCTION	11	12	12	0	0	0
553T47	GARDENERS & GROUNDSKEEPERS	215	222	246	9	6	3
553T60	WASHERS AND/OR SEPARATORS	139	140	144	3	1	2
553T62	EQUIPMENT CLEANERS--HAND	31	31	32	0	0	0
59003	ALL OTHER UNSKILLED WORKERS	6,675	6,634	7,088	181	82	99
560023	BRICKLAYER HELPERS	26	23	24	0	0	0
560033	CARPENTER HELPERS	350	317	325	1	5-	6
560043	CEMENT MASON HELPERS	45	41	42	0	1-	1
560053	ELECTRICIAN HELPERS	47	42	43	0	1-	1
560063	PAINTER HELPERS	14	12	13	0	0	0
560103	PLUMBER OR PIPEFITTER HELPERS	190	172	176	0	3-	3
56900	ALL OTH HELPERS--SKILLED TRADES	118	118	130	5	3	2
57900	ALL OTHR MIXING/BATCHING/BLENDNG	8	8	10	0	0	0
580093	LAMINATORS--PREFORMS	24	25	27	1	1	0
58900	ALL OTHER MOLDING MACHINE OPERS	2	2	3	0	0	0
	CRAFTS,OPERS.,LABOR. SUBTOTAL	61,293	60,998	64,759	1,780	675	1,105

Table V-1
Estimated Employment by Occupation and Growth and Replacement Needs
Statewide
(Continued)

					AVE. ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS 1984 1989		
CODE	OES OCCUPATION TITLE	1984 EMPLOYMENT	1985 EMPLOYMENT	1989 EMPLOYMENT	TOTAL	DUE TO GROWTH	DUE TO SEPARATIONS
6 *****	CLERICAL WORKERS						
611033	BOOKKEEPING/BILLING MACH OPERS	269	278	305	18	7	11
611053	COMPUTER OPERATORS	392	398	431	16	8	8
611073	KEYPUNCH OPERATORS	321	329	357	17	7	10
611093	PERIPHERAL EDP EQPT OPERATORS	131	133	144	6	3	3
611123	PROOF MACHINE OPERATORS	86	88	96	5	2	3
611203	DUPLICATING MACHINE OPERATORS	62	64	69	4	1	3
61199	ALL OTHER OFFICE MACHINE OPERS	77	79	85	4	2	2
612003	STENOGRAPHERS	207	212	231	12	5	7
613013	ACCOUNTING CLERKS	2,360	2,406	2,598	115	48	67
613053	RESERVATION AGENTS	260	261	280	11	4	7
613073	BOOKKEEPERS--HAND	2,215	2,259	2,464	113	50	63
613123	CAR RENTAL CLERKS	96	100	112	8	3	5
613133	ADJUSTMENT CLERKS	67	69	76	4	2	2
613143	CASHIERS	2,892	3,037	3,317	160	85	75
613153	CHECKING CLERKS--BANK RECORDS	57	59	64	3	1	2
613163	CLAIM ADJUSTERS	121	125	135	6	3	3
613183	CLAIMS CLERKS	66	68	73	3	1	2
613193	COLLECTORS	448	468	508	30	12	18
613243	COUNTER CLERKS	129	135	150	7	4	3
613253	DESK CLERKS--BOWLING FLOOR	16	17	18	1	0	1
613273	CREDIT REPORTERS	15	15	17	0	0	0
613303	FILE CLERKS	419	433	477	24	12	12
613323	INSURANCE CLERKS	24	24	27	2	1	1
613333	GENERAL CLERKS--OFFICE	5,786	5,893	6,401	247	123	124
613353	DESK CLERKS	422	434	483	33	12	21
613393	LIBRARY ASSISTANTS	337	346	385	26	9	17
613433	MAIL CLERKS	174	176	189	7	3	4
613473	MESSENGERS--BANK	15	15	17	0	0	0
613483	INSURANCE CLERKS--MEDICAL	159	167	186	9	5	4
613493	NEW ACCOUNTS TELLERS	166	169	186	10	4	6
613503	ORDER CLERKS	277	286	313	21	7	14
613513	PAYROLL &/OR TIMEKEEPING CLERKS	549	549	593	26	9	17
613523	PERSONNEL CLERKS	930	963	1,058	53	26	27
613533	POLICY CHANGE CLERKS	20	21	23	1	1	0
613553	PROCUREMENT CLERKS	114	115	123	5	2	3
613583	RATERS	97	101	111	6	3	3
613603	REAL ESTATE CLERKS	118	119	124	3	1	2
613613	RECEPTIONISTS	958	993	1,098	62	28	34
613653	SAFE DEPOSIT CLERKS	19	20	22	1	1	0
613683	SECRETARIES	5,645	5,754	6,292	343	129	214
613723	STATEMENT CLERKS	96	98	107	4	2	2
613733	SERVICE CLERKS	82	87	96	5	3	2
613743	STATISTICAL CLERKS	77	79	86	4	2	2
613753	SURVEY WORKERS	58	61	67	3	2	1
613763	SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS	407	418	457	23	10	13
613773	SWITCHBD OPER-RECEPTIONISTS	369	382	421	23	10	13
613803	MESSENGERS	141	145	159	5	4	1
613823	TELLERS	1,030	1,054	1,155	61	25	36
613833	TICKET AGENTS	763	766	823	28	12	16
613843	TITLE SEARCHERS	13	14	15	0	0	0
613863	TRAFFIC CLERKS	25	26	28	2	1	1
613913	TRAVEL CLERKS	18	19	19	0	0	0
613923	TYPISTS	3,196	3,254	3,506	166	62	104
613963	CLERICAL SUPERVISORS	1,319	1,348	1,466	62	29	33
614013	ELIGIBILITY WORKERS--WELFARE	49	50	54	1	1	0
614103	TEACHER AIDES	484	496	563	27	16	11
614163	CIRCULATION CLERKS	21	21	23	1	0	1
614193	TELEPHONE AD TAKERS--NEWSPAPER	27	27	30	2	1	1
614213	CREDIT CLERKS	96	99	109	5	3	2
614223	MORTGAGE CLOSING CLERKS	116	119	130	6	3	3
614233	CLAIM EXAMINRS--LFE/ACCIDNT/HLTH	48	50	55	2	1	1
614253	COURT CLERKS	251	255	274	12	5	7
614263	TOWN CLERKS	104	107	120	6	3	3
614273	POSTAL SERVICE CLERKS	299	299	307	12	2	10
614283	DIRECTORY ASSISTANCE OPERATORS	36	36	39	2	1	1
614293	TELEGRAPH OPERATORS	64	65	71	2	1	1

Table V-1
Estimated Employment by Occupation and Growth and Replacement Needs
Statewide
(Continued)

CODE	OES OCCUPATION TITLE	1984 EMPLOYMENT	1985 EMPLOYMENT	1989 EMPLOYMENT	AVE. ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS 1984 1989		
					TOTAL	DUE TO GROWTH	DUE TO SEPARATIONS
614303	CENTRAL OFFICE OPERATORS	468	478	517	25	10	15
614343	LOAN CLOSERS	230	236	259	11	6	5
614353	CUSTOMER SERVICE REPRESENTATIVES	122	124	134	5	2	3
619003	ALL OTHER OFFICE CLERICAL WORKRS	1,958	2,002	2,166	84	42	42
620023	METER READERS--UTILITIES	76	78	85	4	2	2
620033	PRODUCTION CLERKS/COORDINATORS	265	263	280	8	3	5
620043	SHIPPING PACKERS	403	411	440	15	7	8
620053	SHIPPING & RECEIVING CLERKS	498	512	557	21	12	9
620073	WEIGHERS--RECORD KEEPING	61	62	64	2	1	1
620083	STOCK CLERKS-STOCKROOM/WAREHOUSE	1,995	2,045	2,224	93	46	47
620123	DISPATCHERS--AIRPLANE	107	107	115	6	2	4
620133	CREW SCHEDULERS	15	15	16	0	0	0
620153	TRANSPORTATION AGENTS	629	631	678	27	10	17
620183	DISPATCHER--VEHICLE SERV OR WORK	235	239	258	10	5	5
620243	MARKING CLERKS	73	77	85	4	2	2
620253	DISPATCHERS--POLICE/FIRE/AMBUL	256	262	290	18	7	11
620323	POSTAL MAIL CARRIERS	865	867	889	45	5	40
620353	RATE CLERKS--FREIGHT	37	38	40	2	1	1
62900	ALL OTHER PLANT CLERICAL WORKERS	476	482	509	14	4	10
	CLERICAL WORKERS SUBTOTAL	44,474	45,482	49,424	2,275	990	1,285
7 =====	SALES PEOPLE						
710043	CRATING & MOVING ESTIMATORS	19	19	20	1	0	1
710063	REAL ESTATE BROKERS	26	27	29	2	1	1
710083	SALES AGENTS/REPS--REAL ESTATE	88	91	99	5	2	3
710093	SALES AGENTS--SECURITIES	93	97	106	4	3	1
710103	TRAFFIC AGENTS	24	25	26	1	0	1
710123	SALES AGENTS/REPS--INSURANCE	302	313	345	16	9	7
71900	ALL OTHER SALES AGENTS & REPS	4,214	4,391	4,823	247	121	126
720023	SALES CLERKS	5,520	5,828	6,400	346	176	170
720073	SALES CLERK SUPERVISORS	42	44	49	2	1	1
79000	ALL OTHER SALES WORKERS	184	195	215	12	6	6
	SALES PEOPLE SUBTOTAL	10,512	11,030	12,112	635	319	316
	GRAND TOTAL	214,463	218,202	236,983	9,755	4,485	5,270

Chapter VI
Unemployment Insurance Claimant Characteristics

The characteristics of Alaska's Unemployment Insurance (UI) claimants provide information about unemployed persons with recent employment experience. During 1983, nearly 84% of those unemployed claimed unemployment insurance benefits. The ratio of UI claimants to total unemployed ranged from a low of 70% in July to a high of 97% in January.

In this section, Tables VI-1 through VI-6 show industry and occupation distributions by local office for all claimants filing for a benefit year during 1983. Research and Analysis can produce current cross tabulated characteristics of claimants filing during the key week of any month. A total of 50,845 individuals filed claims for Alaska state unemployment insurance benefits in calendar year 1983. The numbers given do not include former employees of the federal government or former military who would be eligible for federally financed unemployment compensation.

Claimants by Local Office

Alaska has 10 offices which serve UI claimants. The central office processes claims from both rural and interstate claimants. Rural claimants are those who live more than 55 miles from a local office. Claimants are identified by the location from which their last activity took place in 1983. A claimant filing for unemployment compensation in one part of Alaska, but moving to another and continuing to file for weekly compensation from the new location would be associated with the most recent location.

It is not surprising that the largest proportion of claimants were served by the Anchorage local office (24.9%). Eighteen and two-tenths percent (18.2%) of the claimants resided more than 55 miles from a local office and thus filed their claims by mail. Another 24.3% filed their claims outside the state. Alaska is liable to pay claimants who receive benefits based upon wages earned Alaska.

Claimants by Industry

Industry attachment of claimants is determined by the employer from which most of the base period (qualifying) wages were earned. Over half of all claimants were associated with industries which have seasonal fluctuations: construction (25.1%), services (19.3%), and manufacturing (13.5%). Construction claimants were located principally in Anchorage (27.4%) and Fairbanks (20.4%). Thirteen and three-tenths percent (13.3%) of construction claimants were rural and filed for benefits through the mail while another 19.1% resided outside Alaska. Services industry claimants were lcoated primarily in Anchorage (29.8%), filed by mail (20.3%), or were interstate claimants (19.2%). Nearly two-thirds of the manufacturing industry claimants were associated with the fish processing industry (62.0%). Of this group, over half (53.4%) filed from outside Alaska. Otherwise, the greatest proportion of fish processing claimants were mail claimants (19.1%) or claimants who resided in Kodiak (9.6%). Claimants associated with wood and paper products, the other major portion of manufacturing, were largely from Ketchikan (19.7%) or Sitka (9.9%), filed by mail (32.9%), or resided outside Alaska (29.7%).

Claimants by Occupation

Nearly 97% of claimants were associated with one of 42 occupational categories shown in Table VI-7. The single largest occupational category, construction occupations not elsewhere classified, accounted for 18% of all claimants. Another 6.9% were employed in food and beverage preparations while food processing occupations accounted for 5.1%. Office occupations involving computing accounted for 5.2% while typing and filing accounted for 4.9%. Remaining occupational categories in Table VI-7 each contained at least 100 claimants.

Structural workers were located primarily in Anchorage (24.6%), Fairbanks (15.5%), rural (mail) areas (19.5%), and outside Alaska (18.4%). Claimants with processing occupations were in large part interstate claimants (44.8%) with most of the remainder from rural areas (24.8%) or Kodiak (14.2%).

The agriculture, fisheries, and forestry occupations also had a large proportion of interstate claimants (41.3%) and rural claimants (36.5%).

Characteristics of Eligible Claimants

Of the 50,845 individuals who filed claims for unemployment insurance, 4,201 were not eligible to receive compensation. More than two-thirds (69.4%) of eligible claimants were males (32,375) and 30.2% were eligible to receive dependents allowance. Over three quarters of eligible claimants were white (77.3%), 13.3% Alaska Natives, 3.6% Asian, 2.7% Black, and 1.7% Hispanic. There is no information on the ethnic background of 1.4% of eligible claimants.

The median base period wage of all eligible claimants was $14,900 which resulted in a basic weekly benefit entitlement of $144. The median wage of males was $17,900 compared to about $10,500 for females. The corresponding basic weekly entitlement was $156 for males and $110 for females. While 55% of men were eligible for the maximum basic entitlement of $156 only 28% of female claimants were eligible for the maximum. Nearly 6% of eligible claimants had base period earnings of at least $50,000 and 359 of these had wages in excess of $75,000.

Additional information and more detail can be obtained upon request from the Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis. *Unemployment Insurance Actuarial Study* and *Financial Handbook 1983* contains detailed information about Alaska's UI tax and benefit structure.

Table VI-1
All Claimants Benefit Year Beginning 1983
Number of Claimants Within Industry Distributed by Local Office

Local Offices:	Percent	Number	Anch.	Fbx.	Juneau	Kenai	Ketch.	Kodiak	MatSu	Seward	Sitka	Central Mail	Office Interstate
Industry:													
Agriculture	100.0%	243	50	11	10	7	7	3	12	2	5	85	51
Oil & Gas	100.0%	1577	525	98	5	233	1	3	141	9	3	171	388
Other Mining	100.0%	457	43	70	8	5	2	0	33	0	0	134	162
Construction	100.0%	12753	3489	2606	356	684	251	128	917	73	113	1700	2436
Fish Processing	100.0%	4210	222	30	79	135	96	405	34	73	83	803	2250
Wood & Paper Processing	100.0%	1908	55	15	19	7	376	8	44	3	188	527	566
Other Mfg.	100.0%	700	297	82	24	34	14	9	59	8	1	31	141
Transportation	100.0%	3847	1031	504	117	177	124	48	260	40	57	711	778
Trade	100.0%	7119	2307	863	271	397	206	91	411	56	95	862	1560
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	100.0%	1495	431	100	108	51	35	12	75	6	8	284	385
Services	100.0%	9808	2924	1222	325	478	202	65	508	67	141	1988	1888
Public Admin.	100.0%	4286	830	374	482	96	106	33	187	40	40	1337	761
Misc. & NA	100.0%	2442	456	174	50	83	38	21	126	6	24	497	967
Total Percent	100.0%		24.9%	12.1%	3.6%	4.7%	2.9%	1.6%	5.5%	0.8%	1.5%	18.2%	24.3%
Total Number		50845	12660	6149	1854	2387	1458	826	2807	383	758	9230	12333

Table VI-2
All Claimants Benefit Year Beginning 1983
Percent of Claimants Within Industry Distributed by Local Office

Local Offices:	Percent	Number	Anch.	Fbx.	Juneau	Kenai	Ketch.	Kodiak	MatSu	Seward	Sitka	Central Mail	Office Inter-state
Industry:													
Agriculture	100.0%	243	20.6%	4.5%	4.1%	2.9%	2.9%	1.2%	4.9%	0.8%	2.1%	35.0%	21.0%
Oil & Gas	100.0%	1577	33.3%	6.2%	0.3%	14.8%	0.1%	0.2%	8.9%	0.6%	0.2%	10.8%	24.0%
Other Mining	100.0%	457	9.4%	15.3%	1.8%	1.1%	0.4%	0.0%	7.2%	0.0%	0.0%	29.3%	35.4%
Construction	100.0%	12753	27.4%	20.4%	2.8%	5.4%	2.0%	1.0%	7.2%	0.6%	0.9%	13.3%	19.1%
Fish Processing	100.0%	4210	5.3%	0.7%	1.9%	3.2%	2.3%	9.6%	0.8%	1.7%	1.0%	19.1%	53.4%
Wood & Paper Processing	100.0%	1908	2.9%	0.8%	1.0%	0.4%	19.7%	0.4%	2.3%	0.2%	9.9%	32.9%	29.7%
Other Mfg.	100.0%	700	42.4%	11.7%	3.4%	4.9%	2.0%	1.3%	8.4%	1.1%	0.1%	4.4%	20.1%
Transportation	100.0%	3847	26.8%	13.1%	3.0%	4.6%	3.2%	1.2%	6.8%	1.0%	1.5%	18.5%	20.2%
Trade	100.0%	7119	32.4%	12.1%	3.8%	5.6%	2.9%	1.3%	5.8%	0.8%	1.3%	12.1%	21.9%
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	100.0%	1495	28.8%	6.7%	7.2%	3.4%	2.3%	0.8%	5.0%	0.4%	0.5%	19.0%	25.8%
Services	100.0%	9808	29.8%	12.5%	3.3%	4.9%	2.1%	0.7%	5.2%	0.7%	1.4%	20.3%	19.2%
Public Admin.	100.0%	4286	19.4%	8.7%	11.2%	2.2%	2.5%	0.8%	4.4%	0.9%	0.9%	31.2%	17.8%
Misc. & NA	100.0%	2442	18.7%	7.1%	2.0%	3.4%	1.6%	0.9%	5.2%	0.2%	1.0%	20.4%	39.6%
Total Percent	100.0%		24.9%	12.1%	3.6%	4.7%	2.9%	1.6%	5.5%	0.8%	1.5%	18.2%	24.3%
Total Number		50845	12660	6149	1854	2387	1458	826	2807	383	758	9230	12333

Table VI-3
All Claimants Benefit Year Beginning 1983
Number of Claimants Within Occupation Distributed by Local Office

Local Offices:	Percent	Number	Anch.	Fbx.	Juneau	Kenai	Ketch.	Kodiak	MatSu	Seward	Sitka	Central Mail	Office Inter-state
Occpational Category:													
Prof., Tech., & Managerial	100.0%	7072	1898	736	431	217	121	43	277	26	89	1187	1947
Clerical & Sales	100.0%	8017	2493	930	482	355	196	93	494	55	106	1055	1758
Services	100.0%	5937	1562	666	236	251	165	63	250	54	99	1159	1432
Agr., Fisheries & Forestry	100.0%	1328	102	43	16	17	40	14	26	17	20	485	548
Processing	100.0%	2723	168	23	37	73	21	386	13	51	54	676	1221
Machine Trades	100.0%	2366	564	349	55	138	66	27	151	23	41	295	657
Benchwork	100.0%	292	70	40	2	14	8	5	19	6	4	15	109
Structural Work	100.0%	15840	3900	2450	455	1005	480	104	1177	100	167	3082	2920
Misc. & Unknown	100.0%	7270	1803	912	140	317	361	91	400	51	178	1276	1741
Total Percent	100.0%		24.9%	12.1%	3.6%	4.7%	2.9%	1.6%	5.5%	0.8%	1.5%	18.2%	24.3
Total Number		50845	12660	6149	1854	2387	1458	826	2807	383	758	9230	12333

Table VI-4
All Claimants Benefit Year Beginning 1983
Percent of Claimants Within Local Office Distributed by Industry

Local Offices:	Percent	Number	Anch.	Fbx.	Juneau	Kenai	Ketch.	Kodiak	MatSu	Seward	Sitka	Central Mail	Office Inter-state
Industry:													
Agriculture	0.5%	243	0.4%	0.2%	0.5%	0.3%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.7%	0.9%	0.4%
Oil & Gas	3.1%	1577	4.1%	1.6%	0.3%	9.8%	0.1%	0.4%	5.0%	2.3%	0.4%	1.9%	3.1%
Other Mining	0.9%	457	0.3%	1.1%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	1.2%	1.5%	1.3%
Construction	25.1%	12753	27.6%	42.4%	19.2%	28.7%	17.2%	15.5%	32.7%	19.1%	14.9%	18.4%	19.8%
Fish Processing	8.3%	4210	1.8%	0.5%	4.3%	5.7%	6.6%	49.0%	1.2%	19.1%	10.9%	8.7%	18.2%
Wood & Paper Processing	3.8%	1908	0.4%	0.2%	1.0%	0.3%	25.8%	1.0%	1.6%	0.8%	24.8%	6.8%	4.6%
Other Mfg.	1.4%	700	2.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.4%	1.0%	1.1%	2.1%	2.1%	0.1%	0.3%	1.1%
Transportation	7.6%	3847	8.1%	8.2%	6.3%	7.4%	8.5%	5.8%	9.3%	10.4%	7.5%	7.7%	6.3%
Trade	14.0%	7119	18.2%	14.0%	14.6%	16.6%	14.1%	11.0%	14.6%	14.6%	12.5%	9.3%	12.6%
Finance-Ins. Real Estate	2.9%	1495	3.4%	1.6%	5.8%	2.1%	2.4%	1.5%	2.7%	1.6%	1.1%	3.1%	3.1%
Services	19.3%	9809	32.1%	19.9%	17.5%	20.0%	13.9%	7.9%	18.8%	17.5%	18.6%	21.5%	15.3%
Public Admin.	8.4%	4286	6.6%	6.1%	26.0%	4.0%	7.3%	4.0%	6.7%	10.4%	5.3%	14.5%	6.2%
Misc. & NA	4.8%	2442	3.6%	2.8%	2.7%	3.5%	2.6%	2.5%	4.5%	1.6%	3.2%	5.4%	7.8%
Total Percent	100.0%		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total Number		50845	12660	6149	1854	2387	1458	826	2807	383	758	9230	12333

Table VI-5
All Claimants Benefit Year Beginning 1983
Percent of Claimants Within Occupation Distributed by Local Office

Local Offices:	Percent	Number	Anch.	Fbx.	Juneau	Kenai	Ketch.	Kodiak	MatSu	Seward	Sitka	Central Mail	Office Inter-state
Occupational Category:													
Prof., Tech., and Managerial	100.0%	7072	28.3%	10.4%	6.1%	3.1%	1.7%	0.6%	3.9%	0.4%	1.3%	16.8%	27.5%
Clerical & Sales	100.0%	8017	31.1%	11.6%	6.0%	4.4%	2.4%	1.2%	6.2%	0.7%	1.3%	13.2%	21.9%
Services	100.0%	5937	26.3%	11.2%	4.0%	4.2%	2.8%	1.1%	4.2%	0.9%	1.7%	19.5%	24.1%
Agr., Fisheries & Forestry	100.0%	1328	7.7%	3.2%	1.2%	1.3%	3.0%	1.1%	2.0%	1.3%	1.5%	36.5%	41.3%
Processing	100.0%	2723	6.2%	0.8%	1.4%	2.7%	0.8%	14.2%	0.5%	1.9%	2.0%	24.8%	44.8%
Machine Trades	100.0%	2366	23.8%	14.8%	2.3%	5.8%	2.8%	1.1%	6.4%	1.0%	1.7%	12.5%	27.8%
Benchwork	100.0%	292	24.0%	13.7%	0.7%	4.8%	2.7%	1.7%	6.5%	2.1%	1.4%	5.1%	37.3%
Structural Work	100.0%	15840	24.6%	15.5%	2.9%	6.3%	3.0%	0.7%	7.4%	0.6%	1.1%	19.5%	18.4%
Misc. & Unknown	100.0%	7270	24.8%	12.5%	1.9%	4.4%	5.0%	1.3%	5.5%	0.7%	2.4%	17.6%	23.9%
Total Percent	100.0%		24.9%	12.1%	3.6%	4.7%	2.9%	1.6%	5.5%	0.8%	1.5%	18.2%	24.3%
Total Number		50845	12660	6149	1854	2387	1458	826	2807	383	758	9230	12333

Table VI-6
All Claimants Benefit Year Beginning 1983
Percent of Claimants Within Local Office Distributed by Occupation

Local Offices:	Percent	Number	Anch.	Fbx.	Juneau	Kenai	Ketch.	Kodiak	MatSu	Seward	Sitka	Central Mail	Office Interstate
Occupational Category:													
Prof., Tech., and Managerial	13.9%	7072	15.8%	12.0%	23.2%	9.1%	8.3%	5.2%	9.9%	6.8%	11.7%	12.9%	15.8%
Clerical & Sales	15.8%	8017	19.7%	15.1%	26.0%	14.9%	13.4%	11.3%	17.6%	14.4%	14.0%	11.4%	14.3%
Services	11.7%	5937	12.3%	10.8%	12.7%	10.5%	11.3%	7.6%	8.9%	14.1%	13.1%	12.6%	11.6%
Agr., Fisheries & Forestry	2.6%	1328	0.8%	0.7%	0.9%	0.7%	2.7%	1.7%	0.9%	4.4%	2.6%	5.3%	4.4%
Processing	5.4%	2723	1.3%	0.4%	2.0%	3.1%	1.4%	46.7%	0.5%	13.3%	7.1%	7.3%	9.9%
Machine Trades	4.7%	2366	4.5%	5.7%	3.0%	5.8%	4.5%	3.3%	5.4%	6.0%	5.4%	3.2%	5.3%
Benchwork	0.6%	292	0.6%	0.7%	0.1%	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%	0.7%	1.6%	0.5%	0.2%	0.9%
Structural Work	31.2%	15840	30.8%	39.8%	24.5%	42.1%	32.9%	12.6%	41.9%	26.1%	22.0%	33.4%	23.7%
Misc. & Unknown	14.3%	7270	14.2%	14.8%	7.6%	13.3%	24.8%	11.0%	14.3%	13.3%	23.5%	13.8%	14.1%
Total Percent	100.0%		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total Number		50845	12660	6149	1854	2387	1458	826	2807	383	758	9230	12333

Table VI-7
All Claimants Benefit Year Beginning 1983
Occupation Categories Containing Over 100 Claimants

DOT Code	Description	Number of Claimants	Percent of Total Claimants 1/
	Total Claimants in Occupational Categores Containing Over 100 Claimants	49,252	96.9%
	Professional, Technical, & Managerial Occupations	6,750	13.3%
00/01	Occupations in Architecture, Engineering, and Surveying	993	2.0%
02	Occupations in Mathematics and Physical Sciences, n.e.c.	242	0.5%
04	Occupations in Life Sciences	425	0.8%
07	Occupations in Medicine and Health	407	0.8%
09	Occupations in Education	950	1.9%
12	Occupations in Religion and Theology	311	0.6%
14	Occupations in Art	107	0.2%
16	Occupations in Administrative Specializations	1,188	2.3%
18	Managers and Officials, n.e.c.	1,211	2.4%
19	Misc. Professional, Technical and Managerial Occupations	916	1.8%
	Clerical and Sales Occupations	7,827	15.4%
20	Stenography, Typing, Filing, and Related Occupations	2,483	4.9%
21	Computing and Account-Recording Occupations	2,657	5.2%
22	Production and Stock Clerks and Related Occupations	437	0.9%
23	Information and Message Distribution Occupations	690	1.4%
24	Miscellaneous Clerical Occupations	360	0.7%
27	Sales Occupations, Commodities, n.e.c.	488	1.0%
29	Miscellaneous Sales Occupations	712	1.4%
	Service Occupations	5,850	11.5%
30	Domestic Service Occupations	129	0.3%
31	Food and Beverage Preparation and Service Occupations	3,487	6.9%
32	Lodging and Related Service Occupations	466	0.9%
35	Miscellaneous Personal Service Occupations	466	0.9%
36	Apparel and Furnishings Service Occupations	107	0.2%
37	Protective Service Occupations	405	0.8%
38	Building and Related Service Occupations	790	1.6%
	Agriculture, Fishery, Forestry and Related Occupations	1,246	2.5%
40	Plant Farming Occupations	115	0.2%
44	Fishery and Related Occupations	440	0.9%
45	Forestry Occupations	691	1.4%
	Processing Occupations	2,581	5.1%
52	Occupations in Processing of Food, Tobacco, and Related Products	2,581	5.1%
	Machine Trades Occupations	2,062	4.1%
60	Metal Machining Occupations	180	0.4%
62/63	Mechanics and Machinery Repairers	1,882	3.7%
	Structural Work Occupations	15,766	31.0%
80	Occupations in Metal Fabricating, n.e.c.	612	1.2%
81	Welders, Cutters, and Related Occupations	743	1.5%
82	Electrical Assembling, Installing, and Repairing Occupations	1,477	2.9%
84	Painting, Plastering, Waterproofing, Cementing, and Related Occupations	537	1.1%
85	Excavating, Grading, Paving, and Related Occupations	2,782	5.5%
86	Construction Occupations, n.e.c.	9,170	18.0%
89	Structural Work Occupations, n.e.c.	445	0.9%
	Miscellaneous Occupations	7,170	14.1%
90	Motor Freight Occupations	2,022	4.0%
91	Transportation Occupations, n.e.c.	1,110	2.2%
92	Packaging and Materials Handling Occupations	2,042	4.0%
93	Occupations in Extraction of Minerals	763	1.5%
95	Occupations in Production and Distribution of Utilities	345	0.7%
	Miscellaneous and Unknown	888	1.7%

n.e.c.: not elsewhere classified.
1/ Number of Total Claimants = 50,845

Chapter VII
Cost of Living Measures

Measuring what it costs to live in Alaska versus other locations can be a difficult task. It should be stressed that there are several types of measurements available, each with their strengths and weaknesses. The user of this data should carefully evaluate each of the measurements to determine which is the most useful for a particular application. Outlined in Table VII-1 is a brief description of the various measures discussed in detail below.

Consumer Price Index

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a commonly misunderstood economic statistic despite it being frequently reported on in the media. Following is a brief description of how the CPI is used, how it is computed, what it does and does not measure, and how to use it. Recent changes in CPI methodology are also discussed. The U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) produces a CPI for the United States and for selected urban areas. There are no CPI's for an entire state. In Alaska, a CPI is currently produced bimonthly (only the odd numbered months) for the Anchorage area (Table VII-2).

Methodology

The CPI market basket includes all types of expenditures made by typical consumers, from medical services and fuel to food and entertainment. Each month, Bureau of Census employees check actual prices of goods and services included in the market basket in all surveyed urban areas.

Survey results are given to BLS and the CPI is computed by assigning weights to each good depending on the importance of the good in the average consumer's expenditures. An index is computed for individual index components as well as a total for all items.

There are two sets of weightings, one for all urban consumers and the other for Urban wage earners and clerical workers, which result in two CPI's for each area sampled. The All Urban Consumer CPI (CPI-U) approximates the buying habits of 80% of the noninstitutionalized civilian population. The wage and clerical CPI (CPI-W) approximates the buying habits of 40% of the noninstitutionalized civilian population. The all Urban Consumers CPI began in 1978. Previously only the wage and clerical CPI was available.

The CPI is a number rounded to one decimal place, that compares the cost of the current market basket to the cost in an arbitrary base year (Table VII-2). The base year currently being used is 1967. A survey had been scheduled for 1980 to develop a current market basket of goods and to use 1980 as the new base year. That has been indefinitely postponed due to budget constraints.

Use of CPI

The CPI has three major uses. It measures the change in prices over time of a constant market basket of goods. This measure is an important economic statistic, and is crucial in evaluating government policy and private investment decisions.

To convert the CPI from the actual index number to a percentage, use the following procedure:

Index Point Change	
CPI current index	275.3
Less previous index	-274.4
Equals index point change	0.9
Percentage Change	
Index point difference Divided by previous index	0.9/274.4
Equals change	0.0032
Multiplied by 100	0.0032 x 100
Equals percentage change	0.3%

This example illustrates that market basket prices for all urban consumers in Anchorage increased 0.3% between March 1984 and May 1984.

The CPI is also used as a deflator of other dollar denominated economic indices. Time series data in real or inflation free dollars are produced in this manner. To adjust (discount) dollars for the effect of inflation from any given year, use the following procedure:

CPI for past time divided by CPI for current time	274.4/275.3
Equals	0.99673
Multiplied by current dollars	x 1000.00
Equals past dollars	996.73

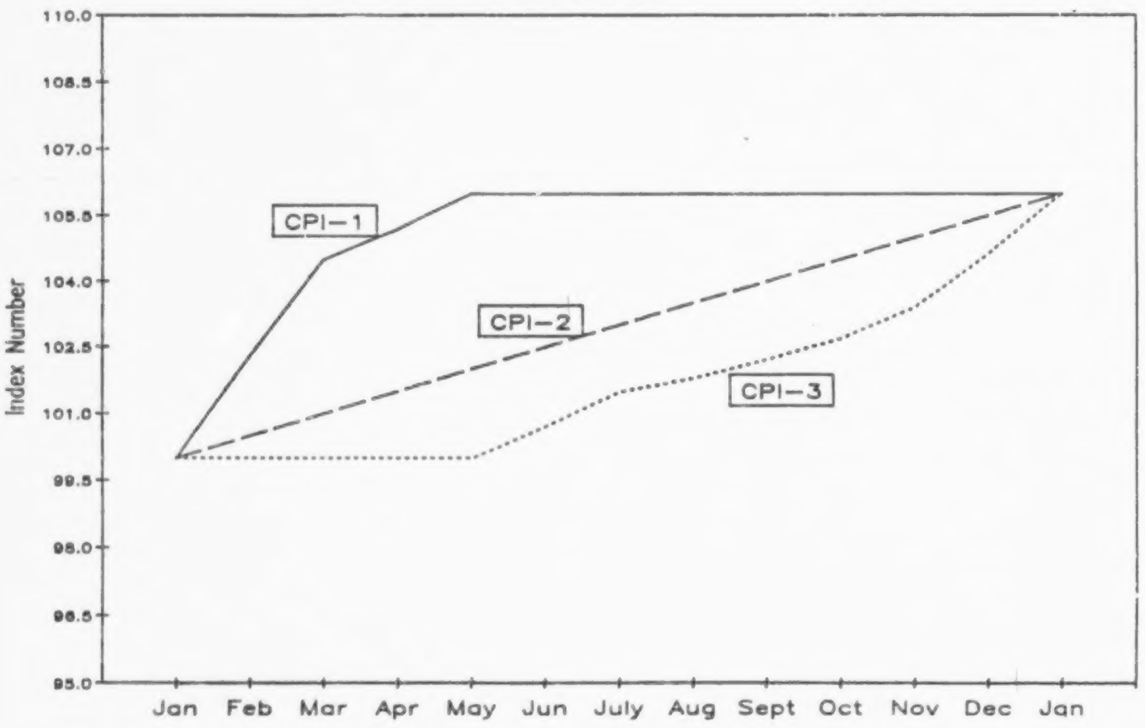
The above example illustrates that $1,000.00 in Anchorage in May 1984 would be the equivalent of $996.73 in March 1984.

A third use of the CPI is to escalate income and transfer payments. Many union contracts, government entitlement programs such as social security and food stamps, and private contractual agreements such as leases and child support payments contain escalation clauses based on the CPI. BLS has estimated that a 1% increase in the national CPI results in a $2.5 billion increase in government expenditure.

It is a common practice in the state of Alaska to use the Anchorage CPI much the same way as the federal government uses the national CPI. Alaskan users should beware that an overly simplistic presentation of the index numbers can mislead the user into an incorrect assessment of what impact changing prices are having on the average consumer. The mistake that is most commonly made is to use the index point change method (see above) to calculate what is commonly referred to as *the rate of inflation*. Without the interim index numbers included the CPI can be misrepresented. To calculate the impact changing prices have on a consumer, one should always use an annual average because the consumers income is being constantly spent throughout the year. The graph below will help illustrate the pitfalls of using the index point change method as opposed to an annual average.

In each of the three cases above, the percentage point increase method would result in an annual average increase in prices of 6.0%. The cumulative impact that increasing prices had on the consumer during this time is not the same in each case as the graph illustrates. Consumers living under CPI-1 had higher prices earlier in the year so more of their income would have been eaten up by higher prices during the year than those who lived with CPI-3 where prices did not

Graph VII-1
The Consumer Price Index
Three Example CPI's



increase until the latter half of the year. To correctly quantify the impact changing prices (the CPI) have on consumers income, users should not the following procedure.

First the Anchorage CPI is only published in the odd numbered months of the year, however, the annual average is computed using observations for all twelve months. The months that are missing are estimated using the following formula.

$$Xe = \sqrt{Mp * Mf}$$

Where Xe is equal to the index number for the month being estimated, Mp is equal to the index number for the month prior to the month being estimated and Mf is equal to the index number for the month following the month being estimated. When you have computed the missing index numbers for the entire year you arrive at the annual average index number using the following formula:

$$\text{Annual Average} = \sqrt[12]{X1 * X2 * X3 * \ldots * X12}$$

Where X1 equals the index number for the first month, X12 equals the index number for the second month and so forth.

Using the method shown above, the following annual average CPI's would result; CPI-1 = 105.0; CPI-2 = 102.7; CPI-3 = 101.4. This annual average CPI index number is then used in the percentage point increase method with the previous years annual average index number to calculate the rate of inflation. If we assume that the previous years annual average index was 97.5 the following inflation rates would result:

CPI-1: (105.0 - 97.5)/97.5 = 7.5/97.5 = 7.7% inflation

CPI-2: (102.7 - 97.5)/97.5 = 5.2/97.5 = 5.3% inflation

CPI-3: (101.4 - 97.5)/97.5 = 3.9/97.5 = 4.0% inflation

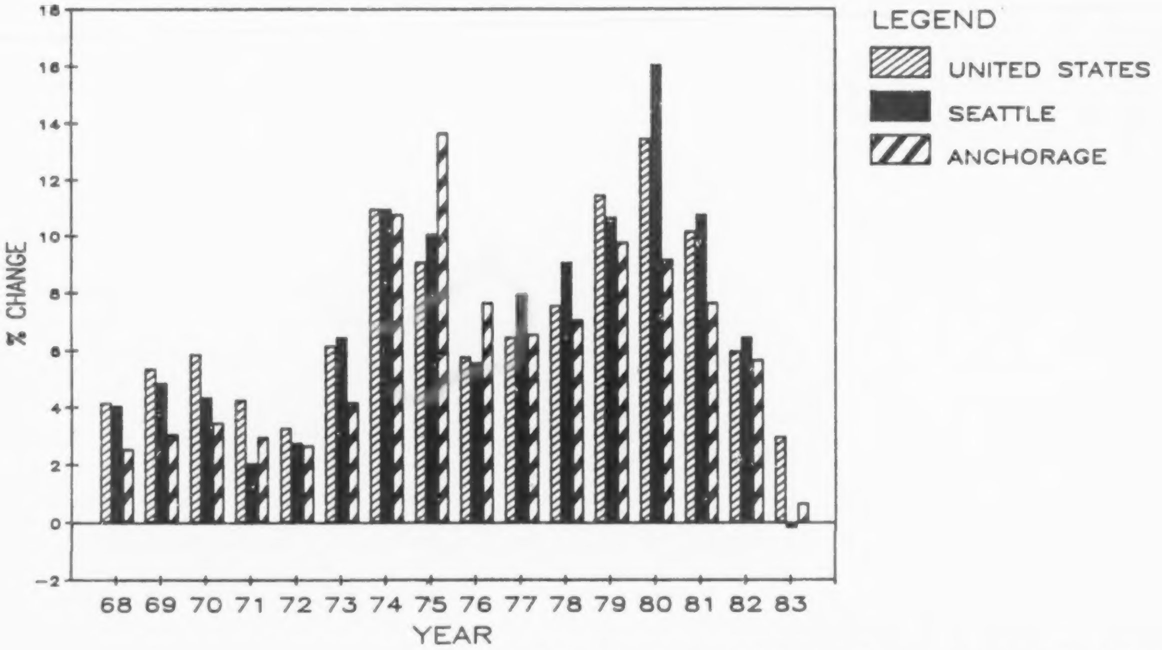
Note that none of the inflation rates are equal to the 6.0% that would have been computed had just the first and last months observations been used. For more detailed discussion of this topic, see the September 1984 issue of *Alaska Economic Trends.*

One final note on the CPI. Beginning January 1987 the BLS is planning to discontinue publishing the CPI bi-monthly. The BLS will only publish an Anchorage CPI semi-annually starting in that year.

Homeownership Methodology Revision

In January of 1983, the method for calculating the homeownership component of the CPI-U was changed. Previously,

Graph VII-2
Yearly CPI Percent Change
Wage and Clerical Workers Only
1967 to Present



Source:U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

BLS surveyed house sale prices and mortgage prices to calculate the homeownership component. In Anchorage, the housing component is about 50% of the total for both CPI's, with homeownership constituting a large portion of housing. BLS did not include Alaska Housing Finance Corporation (AHFC) financed houses or loans in its survey. AHFC finances the vast majority of all house sales in Anchorage. BLS, lacking sufficient sample in Anchorage, used prices from similar sized cities in the western region as a substitute during this period. While this procedure is satisfactory in many instances in this case the result was a seriously flawed CPI for Anchorage since Anchorage housing and mortgage prices were changing differently than the prices used as a substitute during this period. The CPI-W used this method until December of 1984.

The new method for calculating the CPI-U and CPI-W homeownership prices is called *rental equivalency*. BLS estimates homeownership prices on the basis of what it costs to rent similar houses. This method solves the problem caused by the exclusion of the AHFC financed houses from the survey. During 1983 and 1984 the CPI-U and CPI-W used different methodologies, however, both the CPI-U and CPI-W will be using the rental equivalency methodology beginning in January 1985.

Comparing the Anchorage CPI to the U.S. CPI

The Anchorage CPI rose less rapidly than the national CPI from October 1967 to October 1973. This trend reversed itself during the pipeline buildup, reflecting the inflationary impact of drastic economic expansion in Alaska. Price increases slowed once the pipeline work force and infrastructure were in place. During the peak pipeline years, 1976 and 1977, Anchorage prices increased at roughly the national rate. A new trend began after completion of the pipeline with Anchorage prices rising less rapidly than the rest of the nation. A decrease in population and a decline in consumer spending, as well as adjustments to the overbuilding during the pipeline era caused this shift.

Following 1980, the domination of residential lending by AHFC made an accurate comparison of Anchorage and U.S. price trends impossible. It appears that Anchorage prices actually have increased somewhat faster than the national rate, although it cannot be proven that this is the case because the two CPI's are not comparable during the 1980 to 1983 period.

Cost of Food at Home

Comparing prices in Alaskan communities is difficult. Many goods and services available in the larger cities are unavailable at any price in rural areas. The consumption habits of urban Alaskans vary greatly from their rural counterparts. This results in different market baskets and difficult comparisons of living costs. Subsistence contribution in rural areas further complicates any accurate appraisal of what it costs to support a comparable life style in urban and rural areas. The University of Alaska in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture does a quarterly survey of food prices in an attempt to measure how much it costs to feed various size families at different locations throughout the state (Table VII-3). Some expenditures such as gasoline, electricity, and water and sewer service are included in this survey; however, it is by no means a comprehensive survey of living costs at these locations. It does, however, provide some idea of the relative cost of living at these locations.

Federal Government Cost of Living Adjustment

The U.S. Office of Personnel Management surveys prices in Anchorage, Fairbanks and Juneau to determine federal government cost of living pay adjustments for these Alaskan cities. Comparisons to Washington, D.C. prices are made (Table VII-4). In 1984 COLA's were 25% for Anchorage and 25% for the rest of the state. Data on actual survey prices used to arrive at the COLA's are published by the Office of Personnel Management. These data have been criticized as being incorrect comparisons between Alaska and Washington, D.C. The allowance rate is not based solely on Alaskan living costs but it is also based upon the extend to which certain costs and prices in Alaska exceed those in Washington, D.C.

Urban Family Budget

Although the BLS discontinued its publication in 1981, *Urban Family Budgets and Comparative Indexes for Selected Urban Areas* provides a comparison of costs for Anchorage, 28 other U.S. urban areas and an urban U.S. average (Table VII-5). Although it is outdated it does provide actual price comparisons to other areas that are not possible with CPI data. The Urban Family Budget contains estimated income required to support low, medium, and high budget standards of living for a hypothetical family of 4. The budgets do not represent how families actually spend their money, nor are they intended to represent a minimum level of adequate income. The budgets are only intended to reflect assumptions made about the manner of living at each of three hypothetical levels. Sixteen cost categories are provided. The last Urban Family Budget published was done in Autumn of 1981, Tables VII-4 and VII-5 are excerpts from that publication.

Table VII-1
Cost of Living Measures

	Consumer Price Index (CPI)	Urban Family Budget	Cost of Food at Home	Federal Government Cost of Living Adjustment
Description	Measures Rates of Change in Price of a Fixed Market Basket of Goods Relative to a Base Year of 1967	Estimated Income by Expenditure Necessary to Support Assumed Standards of Living in a Hypothetical family of 4 at Low, Intermediate and High Budget Levels	Cost of Food, Wood, Fuel, Electricity for Various Family Groups for a Week	Price Survey of Cost of Living Differentials for Federal Government Workers
Responsible Agency	U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics	U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics	University of Alaska Cooperative Extension Service	U.S. Office of Personnel Management
Source of Data	Bureau of Census Monthly Survey of Prices	Bureau of Census Price Survey and Consumer Price Index	Price Survey	Price Survey
Time Period	Bimonthly (Anch.) Monthly (U.S.) Annual	Autumn of Each Year (Discontinued after 1981)	Quarterly	Annual
Industry Detail	None	None	None	None
Geographic Detail	85 Areas 28 SMSA's 4 Regions (South) Northeast, North-central, West) for 5 Population Classes. 36 Select Areas U.S. City Average	24 Major Metropolitan Areas, 4 Nonmetropolitan Areas, Anchorage Urban U.S. Average	Select Alaskan Communities Alaska and U.S.	Anchorage, Fairbanks Juneau, Balance of State and Washington, D.C.
Published in:	BLS News Releases	BLS News Releases	Cooperative Extension Service Newsletter	Office of Personnel Management Newsletter

Table VII-2
Consumer Price Index
Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers
United States, Seattle and Anchorage

	United States Annual Average Index	Percentage Change	Seattle Annual Average Index	Percentage Change	Anchorage Annual Average Index	Percentage Change
1967	100.0	—	100.0	—	100.0	—
1968	104.2	4.2%	104.1	4.1%	102.6	2.6%
1969	10.98	5.4%	109.2	4.9%	105.9	3.1%
1970	116.3	5.9%	114.0	4.4%	109.6	3.5%
1971	121.3	4.3%	116.4	2.1%	112.9	3.0%
1972	125.3	3.3%	119.7	2.8%	115.9	2.7%
1973	133.1	6.2%	127.5	6.5%	120.8	4.2%
1974	147.7	11.0%	141.5	11.0%	133.9	10.8%
1975	161.2	9.1%	155.8	10.1%	152.3	13.7%
1976	170.5	5.8%	164.5	5.6%	164.1	7.7%
1977	181.5	6.5%	177.6	8.0%	175.0	6.6%
1978	195.3	7.6%	193.8	9.1%	187.4	7.1%
1979	217.7	11.5%	214.6	10.7%	205.7	9.8%
1980	247.0	13.5%	249.1	16.1%	224.6	9.2%
1981	272.3	10.2%	276.1	10.8%	241.9	7.7%
1982	288.6	6.0%	294.0	6.5%	255.7	5.7%
1983	297.4	3.0%	293.2	-0.2%	257.4	0.7%

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table VII-3
Cost of Selected Items in Alaskan Communities

Community	Data of Most Recent Survey	Cost of Food at Home for a Week 1/	Ratio of Food Cost of Anch. Average (6/84)	Ratio of Food Cost of U.S. Average (6/84)	Electricity 2/ (1000 Kwh)	Heating Oil (55 Gal.)	Automobile Gas (55 Gal.)	Lumber (2x4x8)
U.S. Average	6-84	77.40	.98	1.00	—	—	—	—
Anchorage	6-84	79.04	1.00	1.02	—	66.55	57.75	2.08
Bethel 3/	6-84	140.56	1.78	1.82	—	76.45	99.00	2.99
Dillingham 4/	6-84	139.89	1.77	1.81	165.00	79.61	86.35	2.60
Fairbanks	6-84	90.86	1.15	1.17	64.25	61.50	75.98	2.04
Juneau 5/	6-84	92.93	1.18	1.20	52.80	63.65	77.27	1.64
Hoonah 4/	6-84	146.59	1.85	1.89	—	84.52	84.87	—
Kenai-Soldotna 3/	6-84	93.38	1.18	1.21	64.35	59.00	71.40	1.95
Kodiak	3-84	108.72	1.38	1.40	158.90	59.40	79.70	1.73
McGrath	6-84	153.18	1.94	1.98	234.93	121.54	129.80	—
Nome 4/	6-84	142.58	1.80	1.84	150.00	89.37	96.80	3.48
Palmer-Wasilla 6/	6-84	91.18	1.15	1.18	94.08	60.50	67.55	2.14
Petersburg	3-84	95.90	1.21	1.24	110.10	62.81	82.50	2.30
Sitka	3-84	106.15	1.34	1.37	—	—	—	—
Tok	3-84	120.74	1.53	1.56	—	61.60	84.15	—

1/ Family of 4 with Elementary school children.
2/ Includes surcharge.
3/ Plus 5% tax.
4/ Plus 3% tax.
5/ Plus 4% tax.
6/ Plus 2% tax.

Table VII-4
Annual Total Budget for a Four-Person Family
Autumn 1981 1/

Budget Level	Urban U.S.	Anchorage	Seattle-Everett
Lower	$15,232	$22,939	$17,124
Intermediate	$25,407	$31,890	$25,881
Higher	$38,060	$45,119	$37,396

1/ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Source of data, methods of calculations, and quantities of goods and services for each budget level are described in detail in BLS Bulletin 1570-S.

Table VII-5
Lower Budget for a Family of Four
Autumn 1981

	Anchorage Dollar	Anchorage Percent 1/	United States Dollar	United States Percent 1/	Cost Index (U.S. Avg. = 100)
Total Budget	$23,939	100%	$15,232	100%	150
Family Consumption	17,612	77%	12,069	79%	146
Food	5,377	23%	4,545	30%	118
Housing	5,492	24%	2,817	18%	195
Transportation	2,198	10%	1,311	9%	168
Clothing	1,124	5%	937	6%	120
Personal Care	467	2%	379	2%	123
Medical Care	2,304	10%	1,436	9%	160
Other Consumption	650	3%	644	4%	101
Other Items	787	3%	621	4%	127
Social Security/Disability	1,616	7%	1,036	7%	156
Personal Income Taxes	2,924	13%	1,596	10%	183

1/ May not add due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Autumn 1981 Urban Family budget.

Chapter VIII
Income Measures

There are many different measures of income, each appropriate in different situations. This section will examine several measures of income. The measures examined are: covered employment and wages, workers with wages (20% sample of workers covered by unemployment insurance), hours and earnings, poverty income guidelines, lower living standard income levels, personal income, median family income, and census income data. (See Table VIII-1 for a summary of income measures.) The method of calculation for each measure of income is different depending on the data base, the statistical basis, and ultimately, its intended use. Average annual earnings, calculated from the ES-202 report of all industries, changed 2.8% from 1982 to 1983 while average annual earnings from the 20% sample of workers covered by unemployment insurance changed 4.9% from 1982 to 1983. The Alaska Department of Labor calculates both of the above measures. Conversely, two measures calculated by the U.S. Department of Commerce are total personal income which increased 15.7% from 1982 to 1983 and per capita personal income which increased 5.8%.

Income in Alaska must be carefully evaluated before making comparisons with other state and national levels of income. Several studies have claimed that when adjustments are made for living costs and taxes, Alaska's nominally high incomes buys no more than incomes in other states. Even though income in Alaska may appear much higher than in other states, in actuality the purchasing power may be the same.

Annual Income Measures

As a preliminary to the analysis of income information, care must be taken when analyzing average earnings. For example, two people work 6 months each for a total of 12 work months. Together they earn $10,000 (Worker 1 earns $6,000 and Worker 2 earns $4,000). Dividing average monthly employment (12 work months divided by 12 months equals 1) into total wages ($10,000) produces an average wage of $10,000. Dividing total employment (2 workers) into total wages ($10,000) produces an average wage of $5,000. Both are technically correct average wage figures. Thus, variations in actual earnings are totally obscured leading one to erroneously conclude that averages are accurate measures for most workers.

Covered Employment and Wages

Employers subject to state and federal unemployment insurance laws submit quarterly reports of employment and earnings to the Employment Security Division of the Alaska Department of Labor. These reports, combined with quarterly reports submitted by the federal government on civilian employment and wages, comprise the ES-202 reports. Compiled by the Research and Analysis Section of the Department of Labor, the ES-202 report is the only source of complete industry detail of employment and total wages. In Alaska ES-202 information is available for the 23 census areas. Because of industry and regional detail, the ES-202 report is the most frequently used data on employment and wages. Employment measured by the ES-202 series more accurately depicts the number of jobs as opposed to the number of individual workers. It represents the total number of employees during each employer's pay period which includes the twelfth of each month. It is not an unduplicated count of the number of different individuals because workers holding more than one job or who change jobs during the week of the twelfth may be reported by more than one employer. The 202 data measure earnings by job and can only be used as an approximation of earnings by worker. This is especially true in industries with high turnover such as seafood processing. Earnings include all remuneration paid to workers covering services performed including commissions and bonuses. Annual earnings reflect total actual wages paid. Annual average earnings can be computed by dividing average monthly employment into total payroll. The result is annual average earnings per job, not per worker. Earnings data for given time periods are used to calculate weekly earnings data. The primary drawback in the use of these data is the assumption that each employee works one job for a full month. In Alaska, where many workers earn all of their wages from seasonal employment, a true weekly average per worker would be much higher during peak seasonal employment and much lower during inactive periods. Table VIII-2 summarizes by industry, annual, monthly, and weekly average earnings of workers and average monthly employment covered by Alaska's unemployment insurance program.

Workers with Wages

Each year Research and Analysis draws a 20% sample of workers who are covered by the state unemployment insurance law. Annual covered wages are available by industry and state total. Federal wages are not included. This data source includes wages of workers who may have worked only one day in the year. However, it uses the actual number of people as opposed to average employment. Exclusion of workers who earned less than $1,000 reduces the understatement of average earnings due to workers who may have a shorter attachment to the labor force.

In Table VIII-3, the ratio of all workers to average monthly employment approximates the number of workers per monthly job. Higher ratios occur in the more seasonal industries such as (agriculture, forestry, fishing, manufacturing), and contract construction. The large difference between the number of workers and the average monthly employment reflects high turnover and seasonality which dominate Alaska's economy.

Annual mean income of all workers is 58% of annual average earnings per job as calculated using ES-202 data. This is typical of the Alaska economy where many workers earn all of their wages in part of the year. The annual mean income of all workers more accurately depicts earnings per worker. The median annual income of all workers is that income level at which half of all workers earn more and the other half earns less. The mean and median income levels of all workers are weighted toward the lower end of the earnings curve by many workers who earn small amounts during the year compared to few workers who earn substantially more.

Users of these data who intend to establish a business in Alaska and want to know average industry pay levels should use annual average earnings since this figure tells what it costs to hire someone for a year. The user might be misled by annual average earnings since, as the table shows, most Alaskans actually earn far less than this. This user would be better advised to consider the annual income of all workers, particularly if work in the more seasonal industries is probable.

Frequent citing of the higher annual average earnings tend to support the misconception of Alaska being a high wage state where people can get rich quick. While the high wage supposition is supported by annual average earnings per job, the get rich corollary is not necessarily supported as earnings averaged by all workers through the year are considerably less than earnings associated with high annual wages.

Current Employment Statistics (BLS 790) Hours and Earnings

An entirely separate source of income data is the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey of hours and earnings. Each month employers provide employment and payroll information which is used as a sample to estimate hours and earnings by industry. In Alaska the sample in several industries is very small. Alaska data are combind with national sample data to derive national estimates.

At the national level these payroll data are used to gain insight into the economy. Relatively high overtime hours worked are considered an indication that an economic upturn is likely in the near future. Diminishing hours worked indicate that the economy is slowing. Average hourly earnings are used as an approximation of current wage rates.

Hours and earnings estimates for Alaska are available monthly in *Alaska Economic Trends*, an Alaska Department of Labor publication. Both average hourly earnings and average weekly earnings are available for 10 industries for nonsupervisory and production workers. While these estimates are less accurate than the unemployment insurance based data, the hours and earnings estimates are available much sooner. Table VIII-4 summarizes 1983 annual average hours and earnings.

Poverty Income Guidelines and Lower Living Standard Income Levels for Alaska

Poverty Income Guidelines and Lower Living Standard Income Levels (LLSIL) are used as a basis of determining whether individuals meet economically disadvantaged eligibility criteria under the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA). The Comprehensive Employment Training Act (CETA) was replaced by JTPA effective September 30, 1983. Poverty income guidelines are computed by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The 1984 estimates of poverty level were based upon 1981 poverty thresholds adjusted by an appropriate inflation factor. Alaska poverty levels were scaled upward by an additional 25% over the national average to reflect higher Alaskan costs (see Table VIII-5).

The U.S. Bureau of the Census classifies families as above or below the poverty level using a poverty index adopted from the Department of Agriculture's Economy Food Plan and reflects a family's consumption requirements depending on the family size. A Department of Agriculture survey of food consumption found that families of three or more spent one-third of their income on food. The poverty level was set at three times the cost of economy food plan, a modest level consumption. Poverty thresholds are updated each year to reflect changes in the consumer price index. (See U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P60, No. 145, *Money Income and Poverty Status of Families and Persons in the U.S.: 1983, August 1984).*

The Lower Living Standard Income Level (LLSIL) is based on the lower living family budget which was last revised in 1981. The percentage change in the consumer price index from 1981 to 1983 is applied to the 1981 LLSIL figures to provide updated 1983 LLSIL figures. Figures for metropolitan and nonmetropolitan Alaska are in Tables VIII-6 and VIII-7.

Personal Income

Personal income is a measure of all sources of current income of residents within an area (Tables VIII-8, VIII-9, and VIII-10). The largest component of total personal income is wages as reported to the Alaska Department of Labor. In fact, over 80% of total personal income for Alaska is comprised of wages and salaries. Personal income is measured after deduction for social security, government retirement, and other social insurance programs but before deductions for income and personal taxes. Income from dividends, self-employed earnings, and businesses are all included in the measure of total personal income. Estimates of proprietors' income are derived from federal tax return data. Caution should be exercised when attempting to use personal income data as a measure of the standard of living between areas of the state. Non-cash sources of goods and services, which are important in many rural areas of the state, are not reflected by personal income data. In addition, census division level data is often disaggregated from statewide totals based upon historical relationships, which may make small geographical data less accurate than statewide totals. Many census divisions with low per capita personal income also have very high expenditure levels for energy, food, and other goods and services which further complicate inter-regional comparisons of personal income data.

Median Family Income

Median family income for a family of four is estimated by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census for each state and the District of Columbia. It is only produced at the request of a federal agency, usually the Department of Health and Human Services. This income measure is the estimated level at which half of Alaskan families earn less income and the other half earns more. Median income for 1983, Table VIII-11, is estimated based upon per capita personal income data, the March Current Population Survey, and 1980 Census of Population Early National Sample.

1980 Census Income Data

Income data for 1979 in Table VIII-12 are available from the decennial census of 1980. Alaska's poverty threshold is approximately 125% of the national level. Poverty status is determined by federal definition which is based upon income, the size of family and the age of the householder. When utilizing poverty data from the 1980 census, tables that show 125% of the poverty level or up to 125% are the most appropriate in analyzing Alaska's situation. Tables which show only above poverty refer to the national poverty level and would, in most cases, understate poverty data for Alaska.

Detailed income figures for Alaska's census areas, incorporated places, and Alaska Native villages are available from the Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Section, Population Unit.

Table VIII-1
Income Measures

	Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Earnings	UI Covered Earnings	Workers with Wages	Current Employment Statistics BLS 790 Hours and Earnings
Description	Total Payroll and Average Monthly Wage of Nonagricultural Workers	Average Earnings of Alaska UI Covered Workers	20% Sample of Annual Workers with Covered Wages, Mean and Median Incomes	Sample Based Estimates of Average Hours Worked Average Weekly Wages and Average Hourly Wages by Production Workers
Responsible Agency	Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis	Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis	Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis	Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis
Source of Data	Quarterly Employer Reports of Employment & Wages Subject to Alaska & Federal UI Laws and Nonagricultural Wages (ES-202)	Reports of Employment & Wages Subject to Alaska UI Laws	Reports of Employment and Wages Covered by Alaska Unemployment Insurance	Current Employer Statistics Program-Voluntary Sample of Employers
Time Period	Annual Quarterly	Annual Average Monthly Average Weekly	Annual Quarterly	Monthly
Industry Detail	Major Industry (With Some Confidential Restrictions)	Major Industry	Major Industry	Major Industry
Geographic Detail	Alaska 23 Census Divisions	Alaska	Alaska	Alaska
Published In:	Alaska Department of Labor (upon request)	Alaska Department of Labor *UI Actuarial Report*	Alaska Department of Labor *UI Actuarial Report*	Alaska Department of Labor *Alaska Economic Trends*

	Personal/Per Capita	Medial Family Income	Poverty Income Guidelines	*Lower Level Standard* Income Level (LLSIL)
Description	Current Income Estimates for Total Personal and Per Capita Income	Estimates Personal Family Income Used to Determine Program Eligibility or Fee Waivers	Estimated Income used to Determine Program Eligibility	Estimated Income use to Determine Program Eligibility
Responsible Agency	U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis	U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census	U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Census	U.S. Department of Labor, Employment Training Administration
Source of Data	Estimate Based on Wages, Salaries (80%) Dividiends, Proprietors and Self-Employed Earnings, etc., (20%)	Estimate Based on Personal Income and Current Population Survey	Department of Agriculture Survey and Economy Food Plan	Lower Urban Family Budget
Time Period	Quarterly Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual
Industry Detail	Major Industry	None	None	None
Geographic Detail	Alaska 29 Census Divisions	Alaska	Alaska	Anchorage (Urban) Balance of State (Rural)
Published In:	*Survey of Current Business*	*Federal Register*	*Federal Register*	*Federal Register*

Lower Level Standard
Income Level (LLSIL)

Table VIII-2
Average Earnings
Alaska UI Covered Employment by Industry
1983

	Average Monthly Covered Employment	Annual Average Earnings 1/	Average Weekly Wage 2/	Average Monthly Wage 3/
Total-All Industries	193,035	$28,998	$ 557.66	$2426.52
Commodity Producing	41,535	41,453	787.17	3454.45
Oil and Gas	7,441	55,798	1073.04	4649.93
Other Mining	738	42,854	824.12	3571.60
Contract Construction	20,771	46,342	891.19	3861.75
Food Processing	6,341	17,912	344.45	1492.70
Logging, Lumber, Pulp	2,596	35,552	683.69	2962.17
Other Manufacturing	3,040	30,590	588.26	2549.35
Other	608	22,243	427.75	1853.35
Distributive	106,966	23,566	453.19	1963.84
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	18,595	35,179	676.51	2931.57
Trade	41,407	19,178	368.81	1598.16
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	10171	24,203	465.45	2017.00
Services	36,792	22,460	431.92	1871.63
Government	43,032	30,644	589.30	2553.63
State	18,520	32,157	618.40	2679.72
Local	24,512	29,500	567.31	2458.37

1/ Total covered payroll divided by average monthly covered employment.
2/ Annual average earnings divided by 52.
3/ Annual average earnings divided by 12.

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis.

Table VIII-3
Number of Workers, Employment and Income Levels in UI Covered Employment
1983 1/

Industry	Number of Workers 3/	Average Monthly Employment 4/	Ratio all Workers to Avg. Monthly Employment 5/	All Workers Annual Income Mean 6/	All Workers Annual Income Median 7/	Annual Avg. Earnings Rate 8/
Total 2/	313,930	190,035	1.63	$17,272	$10,663	$28,998
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	1,230	608	2.02	8,469	4,643	22,243
Mining	11,870	8,179	1.45	38,042	36,068	54,630
Contract Construction	42,790	20,771	2.06	21,977	15,826	46,342
Manufacturing	28,415	11,977	2.24	9,825	4,451	24,953
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	24,900	18,595	1.34	25,300	20,611	35,179
Trade	68,505	41,407	1.65	11,044	5,294	19,178
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	14,800	10,171	1.46	15.306	12,302	24,203
Services	58,170	36,792	1,58	12,999	7,823	22,460
Government	58,540	43,032	1.36	22,463	20,696	30,644

1/ Coverage limited to State UI Law, (excludes federal government).
2/ Includes those workers without industry codes.
3/ Based on 20% sample of workers with covered wages.
4/ ES-202 number of jobs covered by Alaska UI Laws.
5/ Number of workers divided by average monthly employment.
6/ Total covered payroll based on wages extracted from 20% sample divided by number of workers.
7/ Income level at which 50% of workers are above and 50% of workers are below.
8/ Total annual wages divided by average monthly employment. Reflects annual rate at which one 12-month work year of employment is compensated.

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis. Data are derived from a 20% sample of workers earning unemployment insurance wage credits and ES-202 Report.

Table VIII-4
Hours and Earnings for Selected Industries 1/2/
1983 Annual Average
Alaska

	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Weekly Earnings
Mining	$23.27	50.0	$1.163.50
Construction	23.94	42.9	1.027.03
Manufacturing	12.34	36.2	446.71
Food and Kindred	8.38	33.6	281.57
Wood and Paper	17.17	39.3	674.78
Transportation	15.83	37.7	596.79
Trade	10.05	35.1	352.76
Wholesale	11.75	37.9	445.33
Retail	9.35	34.0	317.90
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	Not Published	Not Published	347.69

1/ Excludes eating and drinking establishments.

2/ Averages are based on data for full and part-time production workers (manufacturing) and nonsupervisory workers (nonmanufacturing) and are for gross earnings and hours paid, including overtime.

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis

Table VIII-5
Office of Management and Budget
Poverty Guidelines for Alaska
Effective Date 1984

Size of Family Unit	Poverty Guidelines
1	$ 6,240
2	8,410
3	10,580
4	12,750
5	14,920
6	17,090
7	19,260
8	21,430

For family units with more than 8 members, add $2,100 for each additional member. Distinction between farm and nonfarm has been eliminated.

Poverty Income Guidelines for All States
Except Alaska and Hawaii
1983

1	$ 4,980
2	6,720
3	8,460
4	10,200
5	11,940
6	13,680
7	15,420
8	17,160

For family units with more than 8 members, add $1,740 for each additional member. Distinction between farm and nonfarm has been eliminated.

Source: Federal Register, Vol. 49, No. 39. Monday, February 27, 1984.

Table VIII-6
Lower Living Standard Income Level (LLSIL)
Effective August 1983
Metropolitan, Alaska

Family Size	Poverty Criteria 70% Lower Living Standard Income Level (LLSIL)	Poverty Criteria for 100% Lower Living Standard Income Level (LLSIL)
1	6,240	8,910
2	10,150	14,500
3	13,930	19,900
4	17,190	24,550
5	20,290	28,980
6	23,730	33,900

Source: Federal Register, Vol. 49, No. 154. Wed., Aug. 8, 1984

Table VIII-7
Lower Living Standard Income Level (LLSIL)
Effective August 1983
Metropolitan, Alaska

Family Size	Poverty Criteria 70% Lower Living Standard Income Level (LLSIL)	Poverty Criteria for 100% Lower Living Standard Income Level (LLSIL)
1	6,240	8,910
2	9,550	13,640
3	13,100	18,710
4	16,160	23,080
5	19,080	27,250
6	22,310	31,870

Source: Federal Register, Vo., 49, No. 154, Wed., Aug. 8, 1984.

Table VIII-8
Personal Income by Census Division
1982

	Total Personal Income (In Millions of Dollars)	Per Capita Income (Dollars)	Per Capita Income % of National Average	% Change of Total Personal Income from 1981	% Change Per Capita Income from 1981
Alaska	$7,357.9	$16,598	150	19.5	12.0
U.S.	2,571,517.0	11,100	100	6.0	4.9
Aleutian Islands	107.2	12,637	114	12.6	18.1
Anchorage	3,587.8	18,429	166	20.9	11.9
Angoon	5.3	6,996	63	11.6	7.4
Barrow-North Slope	98.7	21,387	193	19.1	13.6
Bethel	91.7	8,938	81	19.7	16.1
Bristol Bay Borough	16.8	14,647	132	13.2	9.8
Bristol Bay	42.9	9,836	89	14.1	9.8
Cordova-McCarthy	34.9	14,236	128	14.0	12.7
Fairbanks	1107.4	18,381	166	20.3	10.6
Haines	24.0	12,377	112	17.9	14.7
Juneau	433.1	19,889	179	15.6	9.1
Kenai-Cook Inlet	336.9	13,394	121	16.9	8.8
Ketchikan	210.5	17,365	156	15.8	12.6
Kobuk	52.7	10,416	94	17.3	14.2
Kodiak	158.8	15,770	142	17.2	15.5
Kuskokwim	19.9	7,218	65	12.7	9.5
Matanuska-Susitna	304.0	13,874	125	27.9	11.7
Nome	73.3	10,627	96	19.2	15.5
Outer Ketchikan	18.6	12,145	109	4.8	2.5
Prince of Wales	38.6	13,504	122	13.8	11.4
Seward	48.1	15,289	138	21.1	12.8
Sitka	117.5	14,746	233	8.5	9.3
Skagway-Yakutat	33.7	12,080	109	16.7	12.2
Southeast Fairbanks	62.5	11,193	101	21.0	16.0
Upper Yukon	26.4	15,954	144	17.3	13.7
Valdez-Chitina-Whittier	102.2	16,243	146	17.0	15.7
Wade Hampton	29.2	5,787	52	14.9	10.1
Wrangell-Petersburg	90.3	14,056	127	17.2	12.6
Yukon-Koyukuk	85.1	15,937	144	15.7	12.5

Note: These personal income figures are not directly comparable to those contained in Table VIII-7.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. Release date: June 1983.

Table VIII-9
Total and Per Capita Personal Income
Alaska and United States
1970-1983

	Alaska Total (Million)	U.S. Total (Million)	Alaska Per Capita	U.S. Per Capita
1970	$1,438	$ 803,922	$ 4,726	$ 3,945
1971	1,579	861,904	4,989	4,167
1972	1,726	944,852	5,285	4,515
1973	2,034	1,058,902	6,104	5,010
1974	2,475	1,162,203	7,180	5,448
1975	3,544	1,258,643	9,554	5,842
1976	4,216	1,385,201	10,725	6,367
1977	4,358	1,534,708	10,967	6,984
1978	4,407	1,726,732	10,957	7,775
1979	4,577	1,943,983	11,344	8,657
1980	5,202	2,158,685	12,916	9,503
1981	6,193	2,426,901	14,904	10,582
1982	7,118	2,571,592	16,257	11,107
1983	8,238	2,734,122	17,194	11,685

Note: These personal income figures are not directly comparable to those contained in Table VII-6.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. Release date: August 1984.

Table VIII-10
1983 Per Capita Personal Income
Ranked by State 1/

Rank			Rank		
1	Alaska	$17,194	27	Ohio	$12,021
2	District of Columbia	15,744	28	Nebraska	11,670
3	Connecticut	14,895	29	Missouri	11,212
4	New Jersey	14,127	30	Oklahoma	11,216
5	Massachusetts	13,257	31	Oregon	10,740
6	California	11,911	32	Iowa	10,270
7	Maryland	12,990	33	Arizona	10,656
8	New York	12,770	34	Indiana	10,969
9	Colorado	12,994	35	Georgia	10,476
10	Delaware	12,405	36	Louisiana	9,847
11	Nevada	13,264	37	Vermont	10,379
12	Illinois	12,451	38	Montana	9,949
13	Kansas	12,247	39	Maine	9,979
14	Washington	12,665	40	South Dakota	9,640
15	Virginia	12,114	41	North Carolina	9,787
16	Hawaii	12,177	42	New Mexico	9,847
17	New Hampshire	11,685	43	Idaho	9,555
18	Minnesota	10,963	44	Tennessee	9,397
19	Wyoming	11,913	45	Kentucky	9,549
20	Texas	12,116	46	Alabama	8,993
21	Rhode Island	11,593	47	South Carolina	9,159
22	North Dakota	11,466	48	West Virginia	9,242
23	Florida	11,448	49	Utah	9,187
24	Michigan	11,666	50	Arkansas	8,967
25	Pennsylvania	10,705	51	Mississippi	8,098
26	Wisconsin	11,352			

1/ Includes District of Columbia.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. Release date: August 1984.

Table VIII-11
Estimated 1983 Median Income of Four-Person Families

Rank and State		Estimated Median Income
All States		$29,184
1.	Alaska	38,238
2.	Connecticut	37,703
3.	New Jersey	36,448
4.	Maryland	35,475
5.	Nevada	34,504
6.	Massachusetts	33,990
7.	Colorado	32,294
8.	California	31,967
9.	Delaware	31,676
10.	Hawaii	31,614
11.	Virginia	31,451
12.	Minnesota	30,785
13.	Illinois	30,736
14.	New York	30,539
15.	New Hampshire	30,414
16.	Washington	30,185
17.	Michigan	29,472
18.	Texas	29,290
19.	Rhode Island	29,167
20.	Wisconsin	28,979
21.	District of Columbia	28,701
22.	Wyoming	28,480
23.	Ohio	28,305
24.	Pennsylvania	28,274
25.	Louisiana	27,953
26.	Missouri	27,789
27.	Kansas	27,569
28.	Arizona	27,551
29.	Georgia	27,463
30.	Oklahoma	27,169
31.	Indiana	26,924
32.	Oregon	26,404
33.	North Dakota	26,327
34.	Nebraska	26,100
35.	Iowa	25,800
36.	South Carolina	25,756
37.	Utah	25,678
38.	Florida	25,455
39.	Vermont	25,441
40.	North Carolina	25,363
41.	Montana	25,278
42.	Alabama	25,117
43.	Maine	24,178
44.	Kentucky	24,096
45.	Tennessee	24,081
46.	Idaho	24,009
47.	South Dakota	23,998
48.	New Mexico	23,906
49.	West Virginia	22,153
50.	Mississippi	21,957
51.	Arkansas	21,524

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table VIII-12
Alaska and United States
Income and Poverty Status in 1979
1980 Census Data

	Alaska 1/	United States 2/
Number of Households	132,369	80,433,749
Less than $5,000	11,277	10,602,495
$5,000 to $7,499	6,429	6,427,456
$7,500 to $9,999	6,570	6,391,051
$10,000 to $14,999	14,158	12,352,784
$15,000 to $19,999	13,844	11,378,390
$20,000 to $24,999	12,836	9,972,264
$25,000 to $34,999	22,739	12,712,171
$35,000 to $49,999	23,764	6,908,694
$50,000 or more	20,752	3,688,444
Median Income	$25,414	$16,830
Mean Income	$29,789	$20,373
Number of Families	96,840	58,975,810
Less than $5,000	5,957	4,297,235
$5,000 to $7,499	3,764	3,652,477
$7,500 to $9,999	4,388	4,112,637
$10,000 to $14,999	9,739	8,651,779
$15,000 to $19,999	9,381	8,930,918
$20,000 to $24,999	8,935	8,413,980
$25,000 to $34,999	17,504	11,325,422
$35,000 or $49,999	19,579	6,260,836
$50,000 or More	17,593	3,330,526
Median Income	$28,395	$19,908
Mean Income	$32,248	$23,177
Number of Unrelated Individuals 15 Years and Over	65,508	30,340,160
Less than $2,000	7,179	4,302,204
$2,000 to $2,999	2,369	2,572,178
$3,000 to $4,999	5,478	5,229,252
$5,000 to $7,999	11,454	5,069,986
$8,000 to $9,999	4,716	2,605,308
$10,000 to $14,999	9,233	4,836,299
$15,000 to $24,999	13,032	4,207,544
$25,000 to $49,999	10,268	1,284,547
$50,000 or more	1,779	232,842
Median Income	$10,798	$6,714
Mean Income	$14,830	$9,317
Per Capita Income	$10,193	$7,313
Per Capita Income, Noninstitutional Persons	$10,219	$7,371
Household Income Type in 1979		
Number with Earnings	124,307	65,358,750
Mean Earnings	$29,140	$20,773
Number with Social Security Income	10,528	20,868,736
Mean Social Security Income	$3,383	$4,094
Number with Public Assistance Income	8,005	6,527,299
Mean Public Assistance Income	$2,690	$2,540
Mean Family Income in 1979 by Workers in Family in 1979		
No Workers	$9,254	$10,354
1 Worker	$24,882	$19,947
2 or More Workers	$37,523	$28,179
All Income Levels in 1979		
Families	96,840	58,975,810
With Related Children under 18 Years	64,729	31,824,074
With Related Children 5 to 17 Years	48,500	25,483,714
Female Householder, No Husband Present	10,055	8,321,754
With Related Children under 18 Years	8,362	5,616,320
With Related Children under 6 Years	3,596	2,161,160
Householder 65 Years and Over	3,976	8,839,761
Unrelated Individuals	54,759	27,745,929
65 Years and Over	3,358	7,715,618

Table VIII-12
Alaska and United States
Income and Poverty Status in 1979
1980 Census Data
(Continued)

	Alaska 1/	United States 2/
Persons	387,222	220,802,037
Related Children under 18 Years	127,362	65,573,665
Related Children 5 to 17 Years	88,931	46,436,125
60 Years and Over	18,710	34,156,276
65 Years and Over	10,448	24,182,624
Income in 1979 Below Poverty Level		
Families	8,319	5,646,520
Percent Below Poverty Level	8.6%	9.6%
With Related Children under 18 Years	6,756	4,239,024
With Related Children 5 to 17 Years	4,849	3,353,140
Female Householder, No Husband Present	2,669	2,533,560
With Related Children under 18 Years	2,474	2,272,341
With Related Children under 6 Years	1,496	1,203,106
Householder 65 Years and Over	561	767,726
Unrelated Individuals for whom Poverty Status is Determined	10,379	6,956,636
Percent Below Poverty Level	19.0%	25.1%
65 Years and Over	637	2,224,181
Persons for whom Poverty Status is Determined	41,615	27,525,858
Percent Below Poverty Level	10.7%	12.5%
Related Children under 18 Years	15,444	10,120,464
Related Children 5 to 17 Years	10,140	7,200,810
60 Years and Over	2,587	4,579,433
65 Years and Over	1,482	3,443,175
Income in 1979 Below Specified Poverty Level		
Percent of Persons for whom Poverty Status is Determined		
Below 75% of Poverty Level	7.5%	8.3%
Below 125% of Poverty Level	11.7%	17.0%
Below 150% of Poverty Level	18.2%	21.7%
Below 200% of Poverty Level	25.0%	31.8%

1/ Data are sample based estimates. Methodological descriptions, definitions and more detail are contained in *1980 Census of Population: General Social and Economic Characteristics*, (PC-80-1-C3). Table 71 and 72: published by U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

2/ Data are sample based estimates. Methodological descriptions, definitions and more detail are contained in *1980 Census of Population and Housing: Provisional Estimates of Social Economic and Housing Characteristics, (PHC80-S1-1), Table P-4, published by U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.*

Glossary

Abbreviations

BLS	Bureau of Labor Statistics
CES	Current Employment Statistics
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CPS	Current Population Survey
DOT	Dictionary of Occupational Titles
ES	Employment Secvices
ESARS	Employment Security Automated Reporting System
ETA	Employment and Training Administration
JTPA	Job Training Partnership Act
LMI	Labor Market Information
OES	Occupational Employment Statistics
PIC	Private Industry Council
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification
SMSA	Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area
UI	Unemployment Insurance

Annual Average—The aggregate of 12 months data divided by 12. Annual data are commonly used for projections and other long-term analysis.

Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA)—Quantitative method developed by Box and Jenkins to produce short term forecasts.

Benchmark—Most economic time series utilize a sample trend made of the best available data at the time. Periodically the series is adjusted due to more complete information being available. This periodic adjustment is a benchmark revision and the point-in-time for which the more complete data was available is the benchmark date. Data are more commonly referenced by a benchmark date, e.g., data based on a March 1976 Benchmark.

Civilian Labor Force—All employed and unemployed persons 16 years of age or older in the noninstitutional population not in the armed forces.

Consumer Price Index (CPI)—This index measures changes over time in a predetermined market basket of goods and services. Most goods and services are covered in the market basket as well as sales and excise taxes, but income and property are not included. The CPI is not a cost of living index nor can it be compared between areas to determine their relative cost of living.

Covered Employment—Employment in an industry that falls under the coverage of state or federal unemployment insurance programs. In Alaska presently only agriculture, self-employment, some employed students, religious organizations, full commissioned salesmen, fishermen, private railroad, and elected and appointed officials have significant numbers of noncovered workers. (See Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment.)

Current Employment Statistics (CES)—Estimates of nonagricultural wage and salary employment, production worker hours and earnings by industry. These estimates are produced monthly for Alaska from a sample of employment establishments in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Current Population Survey (CPS)—A monthly household survey of the population of the United States. This survey is the data for the national estimates of labor force composition. Some CPS data are incorporated into the state and area labor force estimating procedures to improve interstate comparability.

Disabled Veteran—A person entitled to disability compensation under laws administered by the Veterans Administration for disability rated 30% or more, or a person whose discharge or release from active duty was for a disability incurred or aggravated in the line of duty.

Discouraged Workers—Persons who want work but made no attempt to find work in the past 4 weeks because of a belief that they could not find employment. Discouraged workers are not counted among the unemployed.

DOT Codes—An occupational coding structure based upon job traits and required job skills. The codes are published in the Dictionary of Occupational Titles, Fourth Edition, 1977.

Economically Disadvantaged—A person who is either:

a. A member of a family which received public assistance.
b. A member of a family whose income during the previous 6 months on an annualized basis was such that:
    1. The family would have qualified for public assistance; or
    2. It does not exceed the poverty level; or
    3. It does not exceed 70% of the lower living standard income level;
c. A foster child on whose behalf state or local government payments are made;
d. Where such status presents significant barriers to employment.
    1. A client of a sheltered workshop;
    2. A handicapped individual;
    3. A person residing in an institution or facility providing 24 hour support such as a prison, a hospital or community care facility; or
    4. A regular outpatient of a mental hospital rehabilitation facility or similar institution.

Employment by Place of Residence—An estimate of the members of persons employed who live within a given labor market or other geographic area. All persons who worked for pay and unpaid family workers who worked at least 15 hours or more in the survey week are included, as are workers who were temporarily absent from their job due to vacations, labor disputes, etc.

Employment by Place of Work—An estimate of the number of jobs filled in the survey week within a given area. Multiple job holders are counted for each job. In Alaska only nonagricultural wage and salary workers are tallied by place of work. Labor disputants are not included in estimates of employment by place of work.

Employment Service Automated Reporting System (ESARS)—A computerized tally of all Employment Service activities, job applicants, and job openings characteristics.

ES-202—A compilation of employment, wage, and contribution data submitted by employers subject to state unemployment insurance.

Extrapolate—To estimate or infer a value beyond the known range of information by extending or projecting the known information.

Handbook Procedure for Estimating Unemployment—A 43-step estimating procedure which utilizes the following data: nonagricultural wage and salary employment, unemployment insurance claims, 1980 census relationships, historical factors from special research by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and current data from the CPS. The handbook estimates account for most of the month-to-month trend of the labor force estimates while the monthly CPS predominantly determines the labor force size.

Index or Index Number—A measure of relative growth compared with a base figure for the same time series. In index form, the base period is set equal to 100, and data for other periods are expressed as percentages of the base value. Plural is indices or indexes.

Insured Unemployment—A count of persons who have filed claims for state unemployment insurance benefits.

Interpolate—To estimate missing value between two known values at neighboring points.

Job Openings, Employment Forecast—Job Openings resulting from industry growth and death and retirement separations. They do not include turnover openings resulting when employees change jobs or occupations or temporarily quit working.

Job Openings, Job Service/ESARS—Employer orders of jobs to be filled placed with local Job Service offices. Job openings listed are not always filled.

Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA)—Successor to CETA effective October 1983.. This Act allows funds for job training programs to be more heavily administered by private business.

Labor Force—All persons 16 years and older who are either employed or unemployed. Normally published as a Civilian Labor Force by Place of Residence. (See Employment by Place of Residence.)

Labor Market Area—An area with a central community and economic concentration in which workers can generally change jobs without changing their residence. In most states labor market areas are either counties or groups of counties.

Labor Market Information (LMI)—Data on a broad range of topics such as labor force, employment by industry and occupation, unemployment, population, earnings, wages, hours worked, training programs, and labor turnover.

Labor Turnover—Movement of workers in and out of employment in a given time in an industry, occupation, or firm.

Lower Living Standard Income Level (LLSIL)—Used for ES and JTPA purposes it is that income level (adjusted for selected Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA) and regional metropolitan and nonmetropolitan differences and family size) determined annually by the U.S. Employment and Training Administration based upon the lower living standard budget level last issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor in 1981.

Multiple Job Holders—Persons who simultaneously work at more than one job.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment—Also referred to an Nonagricultural Employment by place of work; employment that does not include the self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics or agricultural workers. Conceptually, this is probably the most consistent economic time series available to compare different labor markets over an extended period of time. (See Employment by Place of Work.)

Occupational Employment Statistics (OES)—A program which produces occupational data for major industries once every 3 years. Projections by occupation are made which aid educators and other occupational planners

Part-Time Work—Work that is less than 35 hours per week.

Per Capita Income—Total personal income divided by total population.

Personal Income, Total—Private and government wage and salary payments in cash and in kind, other labor income, farm and nonfarm proprietors' income, interest, net rents, dividends and transfer payments, less personal contributions for social security insurance. It is measured before the deduction of personal income and other personal taxes. Dollars are not adjusted for change in consumer price index, but are adjustred for changes in place of residence.

Physically Disabled Handicapped—Any person who has one or more physical disabilities that substantially limits one or more major life activities.

Private Industry Council (PIC)—Group of appointed individuals responsible for policy guidance and oversight of job training programs under the new Job Partnership Act.

Poverty Level—The annual income threshold below which families are considered to live in poverty, as determined in accordance with criteria established by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

Race/Ethnic Group—The basic racial and ethnic categories for all ETA programs are defined as follows:

White, Not Hispanic—A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, North Africa, or the Middle East.

Black, Not Hispanic—A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa.

Hispanic—A person of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central of South American or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.

American Indian or Alaskan Native—A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North America, and who maintains cultural identification through tribal affiliation or community recognition.

Asian or Pacific Islander—A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian subcontinent, or the Pacific Islands. This area includes, for example, China, Indian, Japan, Korea, the Phillipine Islands, and Samoa.

Seasonal Adjustment—Adjustments to data to minimize the changes in any time series from normal annual occurrences as a result of a seasonal occurrence, such as Christmas, summer vacations, and weather. After seasonal adjustment any month can be compared with the economic trends of any other month. Differences should then be due to economic trends or unusual occurrences. Seasonally adjusted data more accurately portray underlying economic trends, but should not be used where the current level is more important to the data user than the economic trend. No meaningful seasonal adjustment exists for annual or annual average data since the purpose is to make monthly or quarterly data comparable to the annual average data.

Service Delivery Areas (SDA)—Similar to prime sponsors under CETA, they are political jurisdictions or a consortia of jurisdictions with a minimum population of 200,000, or an approved substantial part of a labor market area regardless of population.

SIC Codes—Standard Industrial Classification code structure in which all establishments are classified by a 4-digit code according to their primary economic activity. Frequently references will be made to SIC codes at the 1, 2, or 3 digit levels when a less specific classification is useful.

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA)—Consists of areas that are economically and socially integrated with a large population nucleus. Specifically, an SMSA includes:

1. One central city with 50,000 inhabitants or more, or
2. A city whose population taken together with that of contiguous places totals at least 50,000 inhabitants and constitutes for general economic and social purposes a single community.

Survey Week—The week that includes the 12th of the month is used as a reference period for most labor force data.

Time Series—A set of consistent economic quantitative data collected at periodic intervals (most labor market information is monthly, but weekly and annual data are published for some items).

Underemployment—A term that includes both persons who are working part-time who would prefer full-time work, and persons working full-time in an occupation which does not utilize their skills derived from prior training or experience.

Unemployment—Persons who were not employed during the monthly survey week but were available for work and had either (1) overtly engaged in a job seeking activity within the 4 week period up to and including the survey week; (2) were waiting to be recalled from a layoff; or (3) were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job within 30 days.

Unemployment Rate—The number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labor force is referred to as the unemployment rate and it is usually the only rate quoted in the monthly news release on the U.S. unemployment situation (See Seasonal Adjustment). Alaska's unemployment rate is not seasonally adjusted. Comparisons to the national rate should be based on seasonally unadjusted rates.

Work Incentive Progralm (WIN)—Counseling, training, job development and supportive services are provided to employable recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). The object is to place AFDC recipients into suitable employment.

Appendix

Table A-1
Civilian Labor Force, Employment, Unemployment and Unemployment Rate
Anchorage-Matanuska Susitna Region

	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate
1984				
January	116057	104723	11334	9.8
February	118604	106746	11858	10.0
March	121383	109798	11585	9.5
April	123008	111431	11577	9.4
May	125678	114899	10779	8.6
June	128028	117672	10356	8.1
July	129833	119971	9862	7.6
August	129078	119627	9451	7.3
September	129035	119802	9233	7.2
1983				
January	108088	97628	10460	9.7
February	109813	98834	10979	10.0
March	111836	100540	11296	10.1
April	115298	104723	10575	9.2
May	117968	107746	10222	8.7
June	121751	111687	10064	8.3
July	123787	114449	9338	7.5
August	123901	114815	9086	7.3
September	121312	113377	7935	6.5
October	120059	111749	8310	6.9
November	118958	109654	9304	7.8
December	118166	108184	9982	8.4
Annual Average	117578	107782	9796	8.3
1982				
January	97890	88844	9046	9.2
February	99796	90649	9147	9.2
March	101065	92022	9043	8.9
April	104447	95527	8920	8.5
May	105914	97353	8561	8.1
June	109897	101269	8628	7.9
July	111761	103666	8095	7.2
August	113118	104948	8170	7.2
September	111962	104621	7341	6.6
October	110244	102335	7909	7.2
November	109394	100244	9150	8.4
December	108847	99580	9267	8.5
Annual Average	107028	98422	8606	8.0
1981				
January	88547	80927	7620	8.6
February	89119	81652	7467	8.4
March	90097	82846	7251	8.0
April	92681	85686	6995	7.5
May	93970	87495	6475	6.9
June	97291	90460	6831	7.0
July	101106	93966	7140	7.1
August	101896	94885	7011	6.9
September	100254	93762	6492	6.5
October	100263	93218	7045	7.0
November	99581	92026	7555	7.6
December	99228	91454	7774	7.8
Annual Average	96169	89031	7138	7.4
1980				
January	84666	77637	7029	8.3
February	85962	78037	7925	9.2
March	87154	79232	7922	9.1
April	88961	80814	8147	9.2
May	90259	82831	7428	8.2
June	92285	84623	7662	8.3
July	96184	88971	7213	7.5
August	96536	89692	6844	7.1
September	92237	85978	6259	6.8
October	92274	85591	6683	7.2
November	90785	83830	6955	7.7
December	90427	83227	7200	8.0
Annual Average	90644	83372	7272	8.0

Table A-2
Civilian Labor Force, Employment, Unemployment and Unemployment Rate
Gulf Coast Region

	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	
			Number	Rate
1984				
January	23367	19096	4271	18.3
February	24340	19911	4429	18.2
March	25069	21025	4044	16.1
April	25392	21466	3926	15.5
May	26493	22978	3515	13.3
June	28736	25425	3311	11.5
July	32135	29114	3021	9.4
August	31716	29190	2526	8.0
September	28359	25974	2385	8.4
1983				
January	22541	18112	4429	19.6
February	23008	18751	4257	18.5
March	23330	19351	3979	17.1
April	24192	20338	3854	15.9
May	25654	21745	3909	15.2
June	26741	23567	3174	11.9
July	30789	28290	2499	8.1
August	31564	29024	2540	8.0
September	27669	24927	2742	9.9
October	26292	23255	3037	11.6
November	25016	21701	3315	13.3
December	23922	20535	3387	14.2
Annual Average	25893	22466	3427	13.2
1982				
January	20137	16756	3381	16.8
February	21147	17262	3885	18.4
March	21786	18131	3655	16.8
April	22267	18536	3731	16.8
May	23216	19971	3245	14.0
June	24541	21454	3087	12.6
July	28917	26389	2528	8.7
August	28064	25972	2092	7.5
September	25162	22443	2719	10.8
October	23974	20900	3074	12.8
November	23260	19685	3575	15.4
December	22637	19190	3447	15.2
Annual Average	23759	20557	2202	13.5
1981				
January	19095	15904	3191	16.7
February	19861	16418	3443	17.3
March	20451	17333	3118	15.2
April	21884	19220	2664	12.2
May	22640	20207	2433	10.7
June	22892	20542	2350	10.3
July	27236	25194	2042	7.5
August	25323	23494	1829	7.2
September	23171	21160	2011	8.7
October	22071	19741	2330	10.6
November	21327	18392	2935	13.8
December	20817	17881	2936	14.1
Annual Average	22231	19624	2607	11.1
1980				
January	19013	16617	2396	12.6
February	19984	17229	2755	13.8
March	20730	17501	3229	15.6
April	22079	18702	3377	15.3
May	22667	19992	2675	11.8
June	23288	19962	3326	14.3
July	25664	22913	2751	10.7
August	25942	23633	2309	8.9
September	23522	21338	2184	9.3
October	22726	20440	2286	10.1
November	21587	19033	2554	11.8
December	21046	18184	2862	13.6
Annual Average	22354	19629	2725	12.2

Table A-3

Civilian Labor Force, Employment, Unemployment and Unemployment Rate

Interior Region

	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	
			Number	Rate
1984				
January	29805	24039	5766	19.3
February	30621	24886	5735	18.7
March	30950	25674	5276	17.0
April	32399	27126	5273	16.3
May	33054	28179	4875	14.7
June	33246	28779	4467	13.4
July	33891	29266	4625	13.6
August	33394	29405	3989	11.9
September	32694	28872	3822	11.7
1983				
January	28017	23026	4991	17.8
February	28495	23500	4995	17.5
March	28752	24044	4708	16.4
April	30589	25559	5030	16.4
May	31417	26544	4873	15.5
June	33191	28172	5019	15.1
July	33249	28748	4501	13.5
August	33485	28727	4758	14.2
September	31932	28192	3740	11.7
October	31581	27231	4350	13.8
November	30876	26347	4529	14.7
December	29802	25281	4521	15.2
Annual Average	30949	26281	4668	15.1
1982				
January	25411	21239	4172	16.4
February	26110	21978	4132	15.8
March	26142	22407	3735	14.3
April	27532	23701	3831	13.9
May	28558	24653	3905	13.7
June	29501	25684	3817	12.9
July	29768	26470	3298	11.1
August	29931	26869	3062	10.2
September	29444	26624	2820	9.6
October	28425	24981	3444	12.1
November	28122	23908	4214	15.0
December	28030	23562	4468	15.9
Annual Average	28082	24340	3742	13.3
1981				
January	22994	19740	3254	14.2
February	23957	20503	3454	14.4
March	23843	20709	3134	13.1
April	25205	22260	2945	11.7
May	25519	22593	2926	11.5
June	26355	23282	3073	11.7
July	27979	24866	3113	11.1
August	27719	24931	2788	10.1
September	27376	24853	2523	9.2
October	26725	23740	2985	11.2
November	26235	23030	3205	12.2
December	26411	22726	3685	14.0
Annual Average	25859	22769	3090	11.9
1980				
January	22879	19733	3146	13.8
February	23753	20157	3596	15.1
March	23913	20301	3612	15.1
April	25220	21008	4212	16.7
May	25485	22129	3356	13.2
June	26148	22561	3587	13.7
July	25454	22340	3114	12.2
August	25523	22772	2751	10.8
September	25780	23366	2414	9.4
October	25529	22848	2681	10.5
November	24985	22008	2977	11.9
December	24227	20897	3330	13.7
Annual Average	24908	21677	3231	13.0

Table A-4
Civilian Labor Force, Employment, Unemployment and Unemployment Rate
Northern Region

	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	
			Number	Rate
1984				
January	10461	9373	1088	10.4
February	11027	9807	1220	11.1
March	11400	10285	1115	9.8
April	11575	10230	1345	11.6
May	11144	10126	1018	9.1
June	11502	10191	1311	11.4
July	11390	10333	1057	9.3
August	11076	10084	992	9.0
September	11209	19286	923	8.2
1983				
January	10334	9408	926	9.0
February	10677	9788	889	8.3
March	11202	10217	985	8.8
April	11190	10168	1022	9.1
May	12442	11385	1057	8.5
June	13927	12736	1191	8.6
July	12055	10939	1116	9.3
August	12068	10887	1181	9.8
September	12033	11183	850	7.1
October	11546	10713	833	7.2
November	11163	10178	985	8.8
December	10662	9553	1109	10.4
Annual Average	11608	10596	1012	8.7
1982				
January	9721	8838	883	9.1
February	10089	9211	878	8.7
March	10423	9451	972	9.3
April	11036	10155	881	8.0
May	10631	9772	859	8.1
June	10692	9679	1013	9.5
July	10858	9971	887	8.2
August	11079	10226	853	7.7
September	11732	11049	683	5.8
October	10760	10000	760	7.1
November	10483	9640	843	8.0
December	10500	9616	884	8.4
Annual Average	10667	9801	866	8.1
1981				
January	8904	7985	919	10.3
February	9015	8185	830	9.2
March	9431	8487	944	10.0
April	9586	8635	951	9.9
May	9557	8612	945	9.9
June	9649	8480	1169	12.1
July	9949	9001	948	9.5
August	10229	9492	737	7.2
September	10992	10303	689	6.3
October	10410	9710	700	6.7
November	10336	9605	731	7.1
December	9848	9110	738	7.5
Annual Average	9825	8967	858	8.7
1980				
January	7467	6732	735	9.8
February	7938	7034	904	11.4
March	8068	7123	945	11.7
April	8309	7291	1018	12.3
May	8281	7304	977	11.8
June	8389	7301	1088	13.0
July	8230	7142	1088	13.2
August	8199	7308	891	10.9
September	8582	7845	737	8.6
October	9171	8450	721	7.9
November	9068	8294	774	8.5
December	9112	8337	775	8.5
Annual Average	8401	7513	888	10.6

Table A-5
Civilian Labor Force, Employment, Unemployment and Unemployment Rate
Southeast Region

	Civilian		Unemployment	
	Labor Force	Employment	Number	Rate
1984				
January	30068	24718	5350	17.8
February	30380	25400	4980	16.4
March	31414	26529	4885	15.6
April	32725	28172	4553	13.9
May	33412	29459	3953	11.8
June	34374	30441	3933	11.4
July	34609	30797	3812	11.0
August	35138	31719	3419	9.7
September	34596	31217	3379	9.8
983				
January	29028	24081	4947	17.0
February	29605	24415	5190	17.5
March	30486	25646	4840	15.9
April	31518	27398	4120	13.1
May	32322	28464	3858	11.9
June	32873	29272	3601	11.0
July	35198	31784	3414	9.7
August	35755	32847	2908	8.1
September	34500	31463	3037	8.8
October	31900	28619	3281	10.3
November	31339	27419	3920	12.5
December	30938	26508	4430	14.3
Annual Average	32122	28160	3962	12.3
982				
January	27040	22907	4133	15.3
February	27746	23489	4257	15.3
March	28369	23956	4413	15.6
April	29507	25931	3576	12.1
May	30221	27121	3100	10.3
June	31626	28588	3038	9.6
July	33562	30437	3125	9.3
August	33843	31105	2738	8.1
September	33622	31035	2587	7.7
October	30557	27510	3047	10.0
November	29609	26149	3460	11.7
December	29594	25749	3845	13.0
Annual Average	30441	26998	3443	11.3
981				
January	27373	23743	3630	13.3
February	27844	24195	3649	13.1
March	28657	24946	3711	12.9
April	29069	26009	3060	10.5
May	29989	27095	2894	9.7
June	31117	28347	2770	8.9
July	32310	29623	2687	8.3
August	33012	30406	2606	7.9
September	32442	29557	2885	8.9
October	30723	27425	3298	10.7
November	29136	25758	3378	11.6
December	28953	24998	3955	13.7
Annual Average	30052	26842	3210	10.7
980				
January	25509	22864	2645	10.4
February	26632	23639	2993	11.2
March	27348	24496	2852	10.4
April	30032	27203	2829	9.4
May	30888	28376	2512	8.1
June	32084	29522	2562	8.0
July	33220	30832	2388	7.2
August	34101	31927	2174	6.4
September	33015	30921	2094	6.3
October	29626	26667	2959	10.0
November	28206	25260	2946	10.4
December	28391	25004	3387	11.9
Annual Average	29921	27226	2695	9.0

Table A-6
Civilian Labor Force, Employment, Unemployment and Unemployment Rate
Southwest Region

	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate
1984				
January	10383	9141	1242	12.0
February	10885	9618	1267	11.6
March	11498	10183	1315	11.4
April	11602	10314	1288	11.1
May	12731	11242	1489	11.7
June	13131	11827	1304	9.9
July	14140	13157	983	7.0
August	13382	12247	1135	8.5
September	12661	11740	921	7.3
1983				
January	9975	8931	1044	10.5
Frbruary	10632	9479	1153	10.8
March	11397	10056	1341	11.8
April	11566	10308	1258	10.9
May	12273	11113	1160	9.5
June	12640	11419	1221	9.7
July	14466	13058	1408	9.7
August	12994	11939	1055	8.1
September	12491	11637	854	6.8
October	11938	10957	981	8.2
November	11191	10114	1077	9.6
December	10631	9563	1068	10.0
Annual Average	11850	10715	1135	9.6
1982				
January	9107	7977	1130	12.4
February	9807	8598	1209	12.3
March	10495	9132	1363	13.0
April	10661	9337	1324	12.4
May	11316	9812	1504	13.3
June	11664	10188	1476	12.7
July	13175	12145	1030	7.8
August	12446	11111	1335	10.7
September	11818	11074	744	6.3
October	11219	10389	830	7.4
November	10456	9593	863	8.3
December	10120	9236	884	8.7
Annual Average	11024	9883	1141	10.4
1981				
January	9275	8075	1200	12.9
February	9685	8442	1243	12.8
March	10552	9117	1435	13.6
April	10816	9573	1243	11.5
May	11106	9928	1178	10.6
June	11929	10687	1242	10.4
July	12658	11722	936	7.4
August	11200	10397	803	7.2
September	11358	10554	804	7.1
October	11217	10323	894	8.0
November	10663	9604	1059	9.9
December	9893	8776	1117	11.3
Annual Average	10863	9767	1096	10.1
1980				
January	8836	7891	945	10.7
February	9677	8567	1110	11.5
March	10281	8908	1373	13.4
April	10555	9142	1413	13.4
May	11216	9817	1399	12.5
June	10624	9306	1318	12.4
July	12367	11096	1271	10.3
August	11464	10277	1187	10.4
September	11470	10460	1010	8.8
October	11861	10764	1097	9.2
November	10761	9766	995	9.2
December	10149	9008	1141	11.2
Annual Average	10772	9584	1188	11.0

Table A-7
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
By Place of Work
Alaska
1982

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	177100	181200	185000	193500	198900	207300	219400	220700	217700	207200	199600	196800	200400
Mining	9300	9400	9200	9300	9200	9000	9300	9000	8900	8000	7800	7600	8800
Construction	10400	11200	12200	14600	16000	18600	20800	21900	22100	20600	17400	15500	16800
Manufacturing	7600	8300	9300	10200	12000	14600	22400	20600	16300	11800	9700	8900	12600
Food & Kindred Prod.	3000	3600	4400	4600	5900	8200	15900	14300	9900	5800	4000	3600	6900
Lumber & Paper Prod.	2000	2100	2300	2800	3200	3500	3500	3300	3400	3100	2900	2500	2900
All Other Mfg.	2600	2600	2600	2800	2900	2900	3000	3000	3000	2900	2800	2800	2800
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	17600	17500	17600	17600	18300	19200	19900	19700	19500	18700	17800	17600	18400
Trucking and Whseing.	2400	2300	2400	2400	2400	2600	2600	2600	2500	2600	2100	2200	2400
Water Transportation	1100	1100	1100	1100	1300	1400	1800	1700	1600	1400	1300	1100	1300
Air Transportation	5400	5400	5400	5300	5600	5800	6200	6100	5900	5600	5400	5300	5600
Other Trans. Comm. & Utilities	8700	8700	8700	8800	9000	9400	9300	9300	9500	9100	9000	9000	9000
Trade	33400	33600	34000	36000	37000	38700	40300	40700	39700	39100	39000	39000	37500
Wholesale	6700	6700	6700	7100	7200	7500	7600	7600	7500	7400	7300	7300	7200
Retail	26700	26900	27300	28900	29800	31200	32700	33100	32200	31700	31700	31700	30300
Gen. Mer. & Apparel	4200	4100	4000	4200	4200	4400	4700	4800	4600	4700	4900	5100	4500
Food Stores	4500	4600	4600	4900	5000	5100	5100	5200	5100	5100	5200	5100	5000
Eating & Drinking Pl.	8900	9200	9600	10200	10700	11300	12100	12300	11900	11300	11000	10900	10800
Other Retail Trade	9100	9000	9100	9600	9900	10400	10800	10800	10600	10600	10600	10600	10100
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	8800	8800	9000	9200	9500	9800	10100	9900	9900	9900	9800	10000	9600
Services & Misc.	33500	34200	34900	36200	36800	38000	38900	39400	39600	37600	37000	37500	37000
Government	56500	58200	58800	60400	60100	59400	57700	59500	61700	61500	61100	60700	59600
Federal	17100	17000	16900	17800	18200	18700	18000	18100	17900	17600	17400	17100	17700
State	16300	17800	18100	18400	17600	17500	17300	17800	18800	18900	18800	18700	18000
Local	23100	23400	23800	24200	24300	23200	22400	23600	25000	25000	24900	24900	24000

Alaska
1981

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	162600	166000	171100	180500	185800	191800	204800	203800	201000	195300	189400	185800	186500
Mining	8100	8300	8500	9000	9100	9200	9000	9100	9200	9300	9100	9100	8900
Construction	8100	8200	9200	11000	12300	13100	15900	16600	17300	16400	14500	12200	12900
Manufacturing	8500	8700	10400	12700	14100	16700	22700	20300	17500	14400	11600	10200	14000
Food & Kindred Prod.	3900	4000	5200	6700	7500	9800	15900	13800	11000	8400	6000	5200	8100
Lumber & Paper Prod.	2300	2400	2800	3400	3800	4000	3800	3600	3500	3100	2900	2400	3200
All Other Mfg.	2300	2300	2400	2600	2800	2900	3000	2900	3000	2900	2700	2600	2700
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	16500	16500	16900	17400	18200	18900	19700	19700	19500	19000	18400	18300	18300
Trucking & Whseing.	2400	2300	2200	2500	2500	2500	2500	2500	2500	2200	2300	2400	2400
Water Transportation	1000	1000	1300	1200	1400	1500	1800	1800	1700	1600	1400	1300	1400
Other Trans. Comm. & Utilities	8200	8200	8300	8300	8500	8700	8900	9000	9200	9000	8800	8800	8700
Trade	29100	29200	29500	31400	32700	33800	35900	36200	35900	34800	34800	35100	33200
Wholesale	5900	5900	6100	6100	6300	6500	6900	6900	6700	6700	6700	6800	6500
Retail	23200	23300	23400	25300	26400	27300	29000	29300	29200	28100	28100	28300	26700
Gen. Mer. & Apparel	4100	3900	3900	4100	4200	4300	4500	4500	4400	4500	4600	4800	4300
Food Stores	3600	3700	3700	4100	4200	4400	4900	4900	4900	4500	4500	4700	4300
Eating & Drinking Pl.	7600	7800	7900	8800	9200	9500	10200	10400	10400	9800	9700	9400	9200
Other Retail Trade	7900	7900	7900	8300	8800	9100	9400	9500	9500	9300	9300	9400	8900
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	8100	8300	8400	8500	8600	8900	9100	9000	8900	8900	8900	9000	8700
Services & Misc.	29900	30500	31300	32800	33100	34200	35600	35900	35800	34200	33700	33700	33400
Government	54300	56300	56900	57700	57700	57000	56900	57000	56900	58300	58400	58200	57100
Federal	17300	17100	17100	17100	17300	18000	18100	18200	17800	17400	17200	17200	17500
State	14700	16200	16600	17000	16500	16700	17200	16000	16600	17100	17200	17200	16600
Local	22300	23000	23200	23600	23900	22300	21600	22800	22500	23800	24000	23800	23100

Table A-7
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
By Place of Work
Alaska
1980
(Continued)

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	153400	156000	159000	166100	172000	175500	184600	187300	183000	178900	173000	169900	171600
Mining	5900	5900	6100	6300	6400	6500	6900	6800	6900	7500	7300	7600	6700
Construction	6900	7100	7700	9000	10700	11700	13100	14300	14800	13100	10800	9000	10700
Manufacturing	8600	9900	10700	12700	14400	15600	21600	21300	18000	14000	12200	10800	14200
Food & Kindred Prod.	3700	4700	5000	6600	7800	8600	14500	14100	11100	7700	6500	5400	8000
Lumber & Paper Prod.	2500	2800	3200	3600	3900	4100	4200	4200	3800	3700	3200	2900	3500
All Other Mfg.	2400	2400	2500	2500	2700	2900	2900	3000	3100	2600	2500	2500	2700
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	15800	16000	16300	16500	17100	18100	18200	18400	18200	17300	17000	17000	17200
Trucking & Whseing.	1800	1800	1900	1900	1900	2000	2200	2200	2200	2200	2100	2200	2000
Water Transportation	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400	1700	1600	1700	1500	1400	1400	1400	1400
Air Transportation	4900	4900	5000	5000	5300	5600	5600	5600	5500	5100	5000	5000	5200
Other Trans. Comm. & Utilities	8100	8200	8200	8300	8500	8800	8800	8900	9000	8600	8500	8400	8500
Trade	27200	26500	26800	27800	29100	30300	31000	31300	31300	30500	30300	30400	29400
Wholesale	5200	5100	5200	5300	5500	5600	5700	5700	5700	5800	5700	5800	5500
Retail	22000	21400	21600	22500	23600	24700	25300	25600	25600	24700	24600	24600	23900
Gen. Mer. & Apparel	4100	3900	3800	3900	4000	4400	4600	4700	4800	4500	4600	4800	4300
Food Stores	3500	3300	3400	3600	3700	3800	3900	4000	4000	3800	3800	3800	3700
Eating & Drinking Pl.	6900	7000	7300	7600	8100	8600	8700	8800	8700	8200	8100	7800	8000
Other Retail Trade	7500	7200	7100	7400	7800	7900	8100	8100	8100	8200	8100	8200	7800
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	7900	7900	7900	8000	8100	8200	8400	8400	8300	8100	8100	8200	8100
Services & Misc.	27600	27800	28200	30100	30700	31200	31800	32300	31400	30900	30500	30100	30200
Government	53500	54900	55300	55700	55500	53900	53600	54500	54100	57500	56800	56800	55200
Federal	17500	17500	17500	18100	18300	18700	18700	18600	18500	17700	17400	17200	18000
State	14400	15300	15500	15300	14800	15200	15100	15300	15400	16400	16100	16100	15400
Local	21600	22100	22300	22300	22400	20000	19800	20600	20200	23400	23300	23500	21800

Alaska
1979

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	151800	153500	156200	162400	168900	174100	178100	179300	176900	171600	164900	161000	166600
Mining	5500	5600	5700	5600	6000	6200	6000	6000	5800	5600	5700	5700	5800
Construction	7600	7100	7400	8500	9500	11200	11900	12900	13400	13000	9900	8200	10100
Manufacturing	6600	7100	9000	10700	13300	15200	21100	19700	15500	13400	11200	9500	12700
Food & Kindred Prod.	2700	3200	4400	5300	7300	8800	14500	13000	8700	7000	5200	4100	7000
Lumber & Paper Prod.	1600	1700	2200	3100	3500	3700	3800	3900	4000	3700	3500	3000	3100
All Other Mfg.	2300	2200	2400	2300	2500	2700	2800	2800	2800	2700	2500	2400	2500
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	15400	15500	15500	15900	16600	17700	17600	18100	17900	17000	16400	16400	16700
Trucking & Whseing.	2000	2000	1900	1900	2000	2200	2200	2400	2300	1900	1800	1900	2000
Water Transportation	900	900	900	1100	1300	1500	1500	1500	1500	1400	1200	1200	1200
Air Transportation	4400	4400	4400	4700	5000	5400	5500	5600	5400	5100	5000	4900	5000
Other Trans. Comm. & Utilities	8100	8200	8300	8200	8300	8600	8400	8600	8700	8600	8400	8400	8400
Trade	28100	27800	28100	28500	29500	30600	30600	30600	30400	29600	29100	29200	29300
Wholesale	5300	5300	5300	5400	5600	5900	5800	5800	5600	5400	5300	5300	5500
Retail	22800	22500	22800	23100	23900	24700	24800	24800	24800	24200	23800	23900	23800
Gen. Mer. & Apparel	4000	3800	3800	3900	4000	4200	4200	4200	4200	4300	4400	4600	4100
Food Stores	3100	3100	3200	3500	3600	3700	3700	3700	3800	3700	3700	3700	3500
Eating & Drinking Pl.	8000	8000	8200	7900	8300	8600	8700	8700	8600	8300	7800	7600	8200
Other Retail Trade	7700	7600	7600	7800	8000	8200	8200	8200	8200	7900	7900	8000	7900
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	8400	8400	8500	8400	8700	8800	8500	8600	8200	8300	8200	8100	8400
Services & Misc.	27600	28800	28300	28800	29400	30300	30700	31300	30200	28500	28300	27900	29200
Government	52600	53200	53700	56000	55800	54100	51700	52100	55500	56200	56100	56000	54400
Federal	16500	16300	16300	17600	17800	18000	18200	18400	18200	17800	17600	17600	17500
State	14000	14900	15100	15200	14800	15200	15300	15000	15200	15000	15300	15300	15000
Local	22100	22000	22300	23200	23200	20900	18200	18700	22100	23400	23200	23100	21900

Table A-7
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
By Place of Work
Alaska
1978
(Continued)

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	155400	156800	159700	163200	168800	174400	175900	180200	176800	168300	163800	159900	166900
Mining	5200	5400	5500	5600	5700	5600	5600	5800	5600	5500	5400	5300	5500
Construction	10500	10000	10300	10800	12600	14400	14500	15100	14800	13600	11200	9400	12300
Manufacturing	8300	8800	9700	11100	11700	13900	17700	18500	14300	11000	9900	8600	12000
Food & Kindred Prod.	4100	4600	5100	5700	6000	7900	11500	12300	8200	5500	5000	4200	6700
Lumber & Paper Prod.	2100	2100	2500	3200	3400	3600	3600	3600	3500	3000	2500	2100	2900
All Other Mfg.	2100	2100	2100	2200	2300	2400	2600	2600	2600	2500	2400	2300	2400
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	15600	15400	11600	15700	16400	17300	17200	17800	17400	16300	15900	15400	16300
Trucking & Whseing.	2100	2200	2200	2200	2300	2700	2800	3000	2800	2100	2100	2000	2400
Water Transportation	900	800	900	1100	1400	1600	1300	1400	1300	1300	1100	900	1200
Air Transportation	4300	4200	4200	4300	4500	4600	4900	5000	4800	4700	4600	4500	4600
Other Trans. Comm. & Utilities	8300	8200	8300	8100	8200	8400	8200	8400	8500	8200	8100	8000	8200
Trade	27300	27200	27600	28200	29000	30300	30200	30500	30200	29400	28800	29100	29000
Wholesale	5500	5600	5600	5600	5700	6000	6100	6000	5800	5700	5600	5500	5700
Retail	21800	21600	22000	22600	23300	24300	24100	24500	24400	23700	23200	23600	23300
Gen. Mer. & Apparel	4200	4000	4000	4100	4100	4300	4100	4200	4400	4400	4300	4600	4200
Food Stores	3200	3100	3200	3300	3400	3500	3400	3500	3500	3400	3400	3400	3400
Eating & Drinking Pl.	6700	6900	7200	7300	7700	8000	8300	8300	8200	7900	7600	7700	7700
Other Retail Trade	7700	7600	7600	7900	8100	8500	8300	8500	8300	8000	7900	7900	8000
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	9700	9700	9900	8500	8800	9100	9700	9300	8900	8900	9100	9000	9200
Services & Misc.	26000	26500	26900	27600	28300	29300	30400	31000	29300	28100	27900	27900	28300
Government	52800	53800	54200	55700	56300	54500	50600	52200	56300	55500	55600	55200	54400
Federal	18700	18700	18700	18900	19400	19900	20000	20100	19900	19400	19300	19200	19400
State	13500	14100	14400	14300	14100	14400	14200	14300	15000	14900	14800	14600	14400
Local	20600	21000	21100	22500	22800	20200	16400	17800	21400	21200	21500	21400	20700

Table A-8
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
By Place of Work
Anchorage-MatSu
1982

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	92450	93900	95250	98650	100400	104050	106050	107200	107200	105600	103650	102600	101400
Mining	4050	4200	4100	4150	3950	3750	3600	3450	3550	3250	3200	3100	3700
Construction	5600	5700	6150	7150	8300	9900	11000	11400	11200	10750	9100	8350	8700
Manufacturing	2250	2250	2250	2250	2500	2850	3350	3300	2650	2500	2250	2100	2500
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	8250	8250	8300	8200	8400	8850	9250	9300	8950	9100	8900	8750	8700
Trade	21450	21550	21850	23150	23550	24250	24850	25000	24700	24900	25000	25050	23800
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	6050	6100	6200	6350	6500	6750	6700	6650	6650	6700	6800	6900	6500
Services & Misc.	20500	20950	21250	21650	21800	22300	22750	23100	23100	22350	22250	22400	22000
Government	24300	24900	25150	25750	25400	25400	24550	25000	26400	26050	26150	25950	25400

Anchorage-MatSu
1981

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	82200	83000	84350	87800	90100	92700	95750	96400	95950	95900	94800	94600	91100
Mining	3250	3200	3300	3750	3750	3900	3250	3250	3450	3450	3300	3500	3400
Construction	3750	3600	3800	4750	5750	6450	7700	8300	8350	8200	7100	6200	6200
Manufacturing	1700	1750	1800	2100	2300	2500	3350	3000	2900	2750	2600	2500	2400
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	8100	8100	8100	8450	8750	9100	9100	9200	9000	8900	8750	8600	8700
Trade	18250	18250	18500	19200	19850	20350	21350	21600	21800	21800	22000	22250	20400
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	5350	5400	5450	5600	5750	5900	6150	6150	6100	6000	6050	6050	5800
Services & Misc.	17950	18250	18900	19300	19350	20050	20500	20800	21100	20450	20400	20700	19800
Government	23850	24450	24500	24650	24600	24450	24350	24100	23250	24350	24600	24800	24300

Anchorage-MatSu
1980

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	77250	77500	78500	80200	81950	84150	86800	87650	85750	85500	84300	84000	82600
Mining	2400	2450	2500	2550	2550	2500	3050	3000	3000	2800	2800	2950	2700
Construction	4200	4350	4450	5200	6050	6550	7150	7600	7700	5550	4550	4100	5600
Manufacturing	1450	1450	1550	1600	1750	2100	2800	2600	2550	2100	2000	1950	2000
Trans. Comm & Utilities	8050	8100	8300	7950	8200	8600	8700	8750	8550	8400	8250	8200	8300
Trade	16700	16250	16300	16950	17500	17950	18300	18500	18600	18600	18700	18850	17800
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	5300	5350	5350	5300	5350	5400	5450	5400	5400	5400	5400	5400	5400
Services & Misc.	16000	16050	16400	17350	17400	17850	18000	18300	18000	18250	18250	18050	17500
Government	23150	23500	23650	23300	23150	23200	23350	23500	21950	24400	24350	24500	23500

Anchorage-MatSu
1979

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	76150	76850	76700	79250	80700	82750	85050	85150	85200	83850	82100	80650	81200
Mining	1800	1850	1900	1800	1800	2050	2150	2200	2100	2100	2100	2050	2000
Construction	4550	4450	4500	5150	5800	6500	6950	7450	7650	7000	5850	4750	5900
Manufacturing	1450	1400	1500	1600	1800	2100	2600	2200	2000	2000	1850	1650	1800
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	7700	7750	7800	8000	8200	8700	8650	8900	8850	8550	8450	8300	8300
Trade	17650	17500	17500	17450	18000	18350	18300	18200	18250	18050	17750	18000	17900
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	5350	5300	5350	5300	5450	5450	5400	5400	5300	5400	5350	5300	5400
Services & Misc.	15550	16550	15850	15950	16050	16150	16750	16850	16750	16100	16300	16050	16200
Government	22100	22050	22300	24000	23600	23450	24250	24050	24300	24650	24450	24550	23600

Table A-8
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
By Place of Work
Anchorage-MatSu
1978
(Continued)

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	78500	78700	79250	79700	82300	85000	85000	86350	86100	83900	82150	81100	82300
Mining	1900	1950	2050	1950	1950	1900	1850	1950	1850	1750	1800	1800	1900
Construction	5950	5700	5550	5600	6500	7700	7700	8000	7900	7550	6300	5450	6700
Manufacturing	1500	1450	1500	1550	1700	1850	2450	2250	2100	1750	1650	1600	1800
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	7800	7850	7800	7950	8250	8800	8750	8950	8900	8100	7950	7750	8200
Trade	17250	17100	17350	17350	17750	18200	17800	18000	18050	18050	17900	18150	17700
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	5350	5300	5350	5500	5700	5750	6000	5800	5650	5800	5800	5700	5600
Services & Misc.	15300	15600	15750	15850	16100	16350	16750	17000	16700	16350	16150	16150	16200
Government	23450	23750	23900	23950	24350	24450	23700	24400	24950	24550	24600	24500	24200

Table A-9
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
By Place of Work
Anchorage
1982

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	88050	89500	90550	93700	95050	98350	100100	101350	101250	99950	98250	97550	96100
Mining	3850	4050	3900	4000	3750	3600	3500	3350	3450	3150	3100	3050	3600
Construction	5100	5250	5600	6550	7600	9000	9800	10200	10100	9700	8300	7650	7900
Manufacturing	2100	2050	2100	2000	2150	2350	2850	2900	2300	2250	2150	2000	2300
Food & Kindred Prod.	450	450	450	250	350	550	950	950	400	400	350	250	500
Other Mfg.	1650	1600	1650	1750	1800	1800	1900	1950	1900	1850	1800	1750	1800
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	7950	7900	7950	7850	7950	8400	8800	8850	8450	8650	8400	8300	8300
Trucking & Whseing.	1250	1250	1250	1200	1150	1250	1250	1300	1200	1400	1200	1300	1300
Water Transportation	250	250	300	300	300	300	350	400	350	300	300	200	300
Air Transportation	3300	3250	3250	3100	3200	3300	3650	3500	3300	3450	3400	3300	3300
Other Trans. Comm. & Utilities	3150	3150	3150	3250	3300	3550	3550	3650	3600	3500	3500	3500	3400
Trade	20650	20750	21000	22250	22600	23300	23800	23950	23650	23850	23900	24100	22800
Wholesale	5100	5100	5150	5350	5350	5500	5500	5450	5450	5600	5550	5650	5400
Retail	15550	15650	15850	16900	17250	17800	18300	18500	18200	18250	18350	18450	17400
Gen. Merchandise	1650	1600	1550	1550	1550	1600	1650	1650	1600	1700	1800	1850	1600
Food Stores	2150	2200	2200	2500	2500	2500	2400	2400	2400	2400	2450	2450	2400
Eating & Drinking Pl.	5700	5850	6100	6400	6600	6900	7200	7350	7100	6950	6900	6800	6700
Other Retail Trade	6050	6000	6000	6450	6600	6800	7050	7100	7100	7200	7200	7350	6700
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	5850	5900	6000	6150	6300	6550	6450	6450	6450	6550	6550	6700	6300
Services & Misc.	19700	20150	20400	20700	20850	21250	21650	22000	21900	21300	21300	21450	21100
Government	22850	23450	23600	24200	23850	23250	23250	23650	24950	24500	24550	24300	23900
Federal	9600	9550	9500	10000	10100	10350	9850	9900	9900	9850	9800	9600	9800
State	5500	6100	6200	6200	5800	5950	5800	6000	6400	6500	6500	6550	6100
Local	7750	7800	7900	8000	7950	7600	7600	7750	8650	8150	8250	8150	8000

Anchorage
1981

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	78600	79550	80850	83950	86100	88500	91450	91900	91350	91250	90350	90400	87000
Mining	3150	3150	3200	3600	3600	3750	3050	3000	3250	3300	3150	3350	3300
Construction	3600	3500	3700	4600	5500	6150	7350	7900	7950	7700	6750	5900	5900
Manufacturing	1550	1600	1650	1850	2050	2100	2900	2600	2500	2350	2200	2150	2100
Food & Kindred Prod.	250	250	250	250	300	300	1000	750	600	450	450	450	400
Other Mfg.	1300	1350	1400	1600	1750	1800	1900	1850	1900	1900	1750	1700	1700
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	7700	7700	7750	8050	8400	8700	8750	8750	8550	8500	8300	8250	8300
Trucking & Whseing.	1250	1200	1150	1250	1250	1250	1300	1250	1300	1200	1250	1300	1200
Water Transportation	200	200	250	250	400	300	350	400	400	350	350	250	300
Air Transportation	2850	2900	2950	3100	3300	3600	3700	3650	3450	3600	3400	3400	3300
Other Trans. Comm. & Utilities	3400	3400	3400	3450	3450	3550	3400	3450	3400	3350	3300	3300	3400
Trade	17550	17550	17800	18450	19050	19600	20450	20650	20850	20950	21200	21450	19600
Wholesale	4450	4450	4600	4500	4600	4750	4950	5000	4950	5000	5050	5100	4800
Retail Trade	13100	13100	13200	13950	14450	14850	15500	15650	15900	15950	16150	16350	14800
Gen. Merchandise	1700	1600	1550	1600	1600	1650	1700	1750	1750	1800	1900	1950	1700
Food Stores	1600	1600	1650	1850	1900	1950	2200	2150	2200	2050	2100	2150	2000
Eating & Drinking Pl.	4700	4800	4900	5100	5300	5400	5650	5750	5900	6050	6000	5900	5500
Other Retail Trade	5100	5100	5100	5400	5650	5850	5950	6000	6050	6050	6150	6350	5700
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	5200	5300	5350	5500	5600	5750	6000	6000	6000	5850	5900	5950	5700
Services & Misc.	17400	17700	18300	18650	18700	19400	19750	20050	20300	19650	19650	19950	19100
Government	22450	23050	23100	23250	23200	23050	23200	22950	21950	22950	23200	23400	23000
Federal	9550	9450	9400	9400	9550	9800	9750	9850	9600	9500	9550	9600	9600
State	4750	5400	5550	5650	5400	5500	5650	5200	5350	5750	5950	6000	5500
Local	8150	8200	8150	8200	8250	7750	7800	7900	7000	7700	7700	7800	7900

Table A-9
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
By Place of Work
Anchorage
1980
(Continued)

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	74150	74150	75400	76950	78500	80450	82900	83900	81850	81750	80550	80300	79200
Mining	2350	2450	2500	2500	2500	2450	2950	2900	2900	2750	2750	2900	2700
Construction	4100	4200	4300	5050	5900	6300	6850	7300	7450	5350	4400	3950	5400
Manufacturing	1450	1400	1450	1550	1650	1900	2650	2500	2400	1900	1750	1750	1900
Food & Kindred Prod.	250	250	250	300	300	400	800	550	400	350	300	300	400
Other Mfg.	1200	1150	1200	1250	1350	1500	1850	1950	2000	1550	1450	1450	1500
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	7650	7750	8000	7650	7850	8200	8300	8350	8250	8000	7900	7850	8000
Trucking & Whseing.	950	950	1000	1000	1050	1050	1150	1200	1150	1200	1150	1250	1100
Water Transportation	200	250	300	350	350	400	350	350	300	250	300	200	300
Air Transportation	3100	3100	3200	2800	2900	3050	3050	3050	3000	2950	2900	2850	3000
Other Trans. Comm & Utilities	3400	3450	3500	3500	3550	3700	3750	3750	3800	3600	3550	3550	3600
Trade	16000	15550	15700	16250	16700	17100	17300	17550	17650	17750	17850	18000	17000
Wholesale	3800	3750	3800	4000	4000	4050	4200	4250	4250	4350	4350	4400	4100
Retail	12200	11800	11900	12250	12700	13050	13100	13300	13400	13400	13500	13600	12900
Gen. Merchandise	1700	1600	1600	1650	1650	1700	1700	1750	1750	1850	1900	1950	1700
Food Stores	1650	1550	1600	1650	1700	1700	1600	1650	1700	1700	1700	1750	1700
Eating & Drinking Pl.	4000	4100	4200	4300	4500	4750	4700	4750	4700	4700	4700	4600	4500
Other Retail Trade	4850	4550	4500	4650	4850	4900	5100	5150	5250	5150	5200	5300	5000
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	5200	5200	5250	5200	5200	5250	5300	5250	5250	5250	5250	5250	5200
Services & Misc.	15450	15400	15800	16750	16850	17300	17350	17700	17300	17650	17650	17450	16900
Government	21950	22200	22400	22000	21850	21950	22200	22350	20650	23100	23000	23150	22200
Federal	9950	9900	9900	9600	9700	10000	10050	10000	9850	9650	9600	9550	9800
State	4650	4900	5000	4950	4650	4750	4850	4950	5000	5350	5350	5400	5000
Local	7350	7400	7500	7450	7500	7200	7300	7400	5800	8100	8050	8200	7400

Anchorage
1979

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	73300	73950	73650	76250	77200	79350	81550	81650	81500	80300	78700	77400	77900
Mining	1800	1850	1900	1800	1800	2050	2150	2200	2050	2050	2050	2050	2000
Construction	4450	4350	4400	5000	5600	6250	6750	7200	7350	6700	5600	4600	5700
Manuafcturing	1400	1350	1400	1550	1650	2000	2400	2050	1900	1850	1700	1650	1700
Food & Kindred Prod.	300	300	300	350	400	600	1050	650	500	500	450	400	500
Other Mfg.	1100	1050	1100	1200	1250	1400	1350	1400	1400	1350	1250	1250	1300
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	7350	7450	7500	7650	7850	8450	8350	8550	8450	8200	8100	8000	8000
Trucking & Whseing.	1000	1050	1000	1050	1150	1300	1200	1300	1200	1050	1050	1050	1100
Water Transportation	250	250	300	350	350	400	350	350	350	300	350	300	300
Air Transportation	2600	2600	2600	2800	2900	3100	3200	3250	3200	3200	3150	3100	3000
Other Trans. Comm. & Utilities	3500	3550	3600	3450	3450	3650	3600	3650	3700	3650	3550	3550	3600
Trade	16930	16800	16750	16650	17100	17400	17250	17150	17250	17150	16950	17200	17100
Wholesale	3950	3950	3950	3950	4050	4100	4100	4050	4050	4000	3950	3950	4000
Retail	13000	12850	12800	12700	13050	13300	13150	13100	13200	13150	13000	13250	13000
Gen. Merchandise	1800	1600	1550	1550	1600	1650	1800	1800	1750	1850	1900	2000	1700
Food Stores	1350	1350	1350	1600	1650	1650	1600	1550	1600	1750	1750	1750	1600
Eating & Drinking Pl.	4950	5050	5050	4500	4650	4800	4700	4700	4800	4550	4300	4300	4700
Other Retail Trade	4900	4850	4850	5050	5150	5200	5050	5050	5050	5000	5050	5200	5000
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	5200	5150	5200	5200	5300	5350	5250	5300	5200	5300	5250	5200	5200
Services & Misc.	15150	16100	15450	15550	15550	15600	16250	16300	16200	15650	15850	15450	15800
Government	21000	20900	21050	22850	22350	22250	23150	22900	23100	23400	23200	23250	22500
Federal	8550	8450	8500	9550	9600	9750	10000	10000	9900	9700	9700	9650	9400
State	4550	4850	4850	4850	4650	4650	4600	4550	4850	4850	4950	5000	4800
Local	7900	7600	7700	8450	8100	7850	8550	8350	8350	8850	8550	8600	8200

Table A-9
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
By Place of Work
Anchorage
1978
(Continued)

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	75800	76000	76400	76950	79300	81900	81750	83150	83000	80600	79000	78050	79300
Mining	1850	1950	2000	1950	1950	1900	1800	1950	1850	1750	1800	1800	1900
Construction	5800	5550	5400	5350	6300	7400	7400	7650	7650	7200	6050	5250	6400
Manufacturing	1450	1450	1500	1550	1650	1850	2350	2150	2000	1650	1500	1450	1700
Food & Kindred Prod.	300	300	300	300	250	350	850	600	550	300	300	300	400
Other Mfg.	1150	1150	1200	1250	1400	1500	1500	1550	1450	1350	1200	1150	1300
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	7550	7550	7500	7700	7950	8550	8400	8600	8550	7750	7600	7450	7900
Trucking & Whseing.	1200	1250	1200	1250	1300	1450	1550	1600	1550	1150	1150	1100	1300
Water Transportation	200	200	200	450	500	550	300	350	300	400	350	300	300
Air Transportation	2450	2450	2450	2500	2500	2650	2850	2900	2800	2750	2750	2700	2600
Other Trans. Comm. & Utilities	3700	3650	3650	3500	3650	3900	3700	3750	3900	3450	3350	3350	3600
Trade	16750	16650	16800	16750	17050	17500	17050	17250	17400	17300	17200	17450	17100
Wholesale	4050	4100	4100	4150	4200	4300	4300	4350	4250	4200	4150	4150	4200
Retail	12700	12550	12700	12600	12850	13200	12750	12900	13150	13100	13050	13300	12900
Gen. Merchandise	1900	1750	1700	1750	1750	1850	1800	1850	1900	1850	1850	1950	1800
Food Stores	1550	1550	1500	1500	1550	1600	1550	1600	1600	1550	1600	1600	1600
Eating & Drinking Pl.	4150	4250	4500	4350	4450	4550	4400	4400	4550	4700	4600	4700	4500
Other Retail Trade	5100	5000	5000	5000	5100	5200	5000	5050	5100	5000	5000	5050	5100
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	5250	5200	5250	5400	5550	5600	5850	5650	5550	5650	5650	5550	5500
Services & Misc.	14900	15200	15350	15500	15750	15900	16300	16550	16200	15900	15750	15750	15800
Government	22250	22450	22600	22750	23100	23200	22600	23350	23800	23400	23450	23350	23000
Federal	10950	10900	10900	10900	11150	11450	11400	11400	11250	11000	11000	10950	11100
State	4200	4350	4450	4500	4400	4400	4450	4500	4750	4850	4900	4850	4600
Local	7100	7200	7250	7350	7550	7350	6750	7450	7800	7550	7550	7550	7400

Table A-10
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
By Place of Work
Fairbanks
1982

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	22100	22800	23200	24800	25250	26250	27050	27250	26950	25550	24500	24200	25000
Mining	200	200	200	250	300	300	350	350	350	300	200	200	300
Construction	1150	1300	1500	2850	2400	2950	3350	3400	2900	2350	1700	1400	2300
Manufacturing	400	400	450	450	450	500	500	500	500	500	450	450	500
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	2800	2750	2800	2950	3050	3200	3050	3050	3150	2800	2650	2700	2900
Trucking & Whseing.	500	450	500	550	550	650	550	550	550	350	300	350	500
Air Transportation	500	500	500	550	600	600	600	600	600	600	550	550	600
Other Trans. Comm. & Utilities	1800	1800	1800	1850	1900	1950	1900	1900	2000	1850	1800	1800	1900
Trade	4250	4250	4250	4250	4500	4700	5200	5150	5250	5050	5050	5050	4700
Wholesale	800	800	800	850	850	900	900	900	950	900	850	800	900
Retail	3450	3450	3450	3400	3650	3800	4300	4250	4300	4150	4200	4250	3900
Gen. Mer. & Apparel	400	350	350	350	350	350	400	400	400	400	400	450	400
Food Stores	600	650	650	650	650	650	700	650	650	700	700	700	700
Other Retail Trade	2450	2450	2450	2400	2650	2800	3200	3200	3250	3050	3100	3100	2800
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	850	850	900	900	950	1000	1200	1150	1150	1000	950	950	1000
Services & Misc.	4550	4650	4750	4750	4950	5300	5450	5550	5200	5000	4900	4950	5000
Government	7900	8400	8350	8400	8650	8300	7950	8100	8450	8550	8600	8500	8300
Federal	2400	2350	2300	2250	2600	2800	2550	2500	2400	2400	2450	2400	2500
State	3100	3600	3600	3650	3500	3350	3350	3600	3800	3850	3850	3800	3600
Local	2400	2450	2450	2500	2550	2150	2050	2000	2250	2300	2300	2300	2300

Fairbanks
1981

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	19800	20600	20850	22700	23000	23650	25150	25100	25150	24350	23850	23550	23100
Mining	100	100	100	200	250	250	350	350	350	400	400	400	300
Construction	1050	1150	1250	1600	1750	2000	2350	2500	2400	2200	2000	1800	1800
Manufacturing	400	400	400	450	500	500	550	550	550	500	500	400	500
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	2500	2450	2550	2650	2700	2900	3050	3050	3000	2900	2800	2850	2800
Trucking & Whseing.	400	400	400	450	500	550	550	500	500	450	400	450	500
Air Transportation	600	550	600	650	650	650	650	650	650	650	650	600	600
Other Trans. Comm. & Utilities	1500	1500	1550	1550	1550	1700	1850	1900	1850	1800	1750	1800	1700
Trade	3650	3750	3800	4500	4650	4650	5050	5100	5100	4600	4550	4450	4500
Wholesale	700	700	700	750	800	800	850	850	850	900	850	850	800
Retail	2950	3050	3100	3750	3850	3850	4200	4250	4250	3700	3700	3600	3700
Gen. Mer. & Apparel	350	350	350	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400
Food Stores	550	600	600	750	750	750	800	800	850	750	700	700	700
Other Retail Trade	2050	2100	2150	2600	2700	2700	3000	3050	3000	2600	2600	2500	2600
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	750	750	800	800	850	850	850	800	850	850	850	850	800
Services & Misc.	4150	4150	4150	4500	4500	4700	4850	5150	4800	4600	4450	4500	4500
Government	7200	7850	7800	8000	7800	7800	8100	7600	8100	8300	8400	8300	7900
Federal	2200	2250	2200	2200	2250	2500	2550	2550	2500	2400	2350	2300	2400
State	2900	3450	3450	3550	3300	3350	3650	3100	3250	3450	3600	3550	3400
Local	2100	2150	2150	2250	2250	1950	1900	1950	2350	2450	2450	2450	2200

Table A-10
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
By Place of Work
Fairbanks
1980
(Continued)

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	19300	19700	19800	20450	21350	21750	21450	21850	22800	22550	21750	20700	21100
Mining	0	0	0	50	50	50	100	100	50	50	50	50	0
Construction	950	950	1000	1100	1500	1700	2200	2350	2550	2200	1850	1150	1600
Manufacturing	600	650	700	700	750	800	450	500	500	450	450	450	600
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	2400	2400	2450	2550	2700	2850	2850	2800	2900	2600	2500	2400	2600
Trucking & Whseing.	350	350	350	350	400	450	450	400	450	400	400	350	400
Air Transportation	550	550	550	650	700	700	700	650	650	600	550	550	600
Other Trans. Comm. & Utilities	1500	1500	1550	1550	1600	1700	1700	1750	1800	1600	1550	1500	1600
Trade	3500	3450	3500	3700	3650	4000	4200	4250	4150	4100	4000	4050	3900
Wholesale	700	700	700	600	650	650	700	700	650	750	700	750	700
Retail	2800	2750	2800	3100	3200	3350	3500	3550	3500	3350	3300	3300	3200
Gen. Mer. & Apparel	350	350	350	350	350	400	400	450	400	400	400	450	400
Food Stores	550	550	550	500	550	550	650	650	650	600	600	550	600
Other Retail Trade	1900	1850	1900	2250	2300	2400	2450	2450	2450	2350	2300	2300	2200
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	700	700	700	750	700	750	750	750	750	750	750	750	700
Services & Misc.	3800	3850	3800	4050	4100	4100	4300	4500	4350	4350	4200	4100	4100
Government	7350	7700	7650	7550	7700	7500	6600	6600	7550	8050	7950	7750	7500
Federal	2150	2100	2100	2200	2400	2450	2500	2450	2400	2350	2300	2200	2300
State	3050	3400	3350	3150	3050	3050	2950	3000	3000	3500	3450	3450	3200
Local	2150	2200	2200	2200	2250	2000	1150	1150	2150	2200	2200	2100	2000

Fairbanks
1979

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	20050	20050	20200	20300	21150	21900	22000	22600	23600	22450	21050	20450	21300
Mining	50	0	0	0	50	50	50	50	50	50	0	50	0
Construction	1150	950	950	1050	1400	1900	2100	2300	2550	2300	1600	1200	1600
Manufacturing	650	650	650	600	650	750	800	900	850	800	650	650	700
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	2500	2450	2500	2550	2650	2850	2850	2850	2750	2550	2500	2450	2600
Trucking & Whseing.	400	350	350	350	350	400	400	400	400	350	350	300	400
Air Transportation	650	650	700	700	750	850	800	800	750	550	550	550	700
Other Trans. Comm. & Utilities	1450	1450	1450	1500	1550	1600	1650	1650	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600
Trade	3700	3650	3700	3700	3800	3850	4050	4000	3900	3900	3700	3650	3800
Wholesale	700	650	700	700	700	700	750	750	750	750	700	700	700
Retail	3000	3000	3000	3000	3100	3150	3300	3250	3150	3150	3000	2950	3100
Gen. Mer. & Apparel	400	400	400	350	350	350	400	350	350	400	400	450	400
Food Stores	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	550	550	500	500	500	500
Other Retail Trade	2100	2100	2100	2150	2250	2300	2400	2350	2250	2250	2100	2000	2200
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	950	950	950	900	950	900	850	850	800	800	750	750	900
Services & Misc.	3800	3900	3900	3950	4200	4450	4800	5200	5000	4300	4100	4000	4300
Government	7250	7500	7550	7550	7450	7150	6500	6450	7700	7750	7750	7700	7400
Federal	2350	2250	2250	2250	2250	2250	2500	2500	2450	2350	2250	2200	2300
State	2700	3050	3050	3050	2900	2950	2850	2850	3200	3200	3300	3300	3000
Local	2200	2200	2250	2250	2300	1950	1150	1100	2050	2200	2200	2200	2000

Table A-10
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
By Place of Work
Fairbanks
1978
(Continued)

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	22350	22300	22600	22450	22950	23400	22250	22200	22700	22300	21450	20700	22300
Mining	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	100
Construction	1900	1600	1700	1800	2100	2400	2500	2400	2250	2100	1750	1400	2000
Manufacturing	500	500	500	500	500	550	600	600	550	700	650	650	600
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	2700	2650	2750	2750	2650	2750	2900	2950	2850	2750	2700	2650	2800
Trucking & Whseing.	350	350	400	500	500	600	650	650	600	500	450	450	500
Air Transportation	700	700	700	650	650	650	650	700	650	650	650	650	700
Other Trans. Comm. & Utilities	1650	1600	1650	1600	1500	1500	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600	1550	1600
Trade	3900	3850	3900	3950	4050	4250	4250	4250	4200	4000	3900	3950	4000
Wholesale	850	850	850	800	800	800	800	800	800	750	750	750	800
Retail	3050	3000	3050	3150	3250	3450	3450	3450	3400	3250	3150	3200	3200
Gen. Mer. & Apparel	450	450	400	400	450	450	400	450	450	450	450	450	400
Food Stores	500	450	500	550	500	550	500	500	500	550	500	550	500
Other Retail Trade	2100	2100	2150	2200	2300	2450	2550	2500	2450	2250	2200	2200	2300
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	1250	1250	1300	1050	1050	1050	1100	1050	1000	1000	1000	1000	1100
Services & Misc.	3750	3800	3850	3800	3900	4050	4600	4650	4250	4100	3900	3700	4000
Government	8300	8600	8550	8550	8650	8300	6250	6250	7550	7600	7500	7300	7800
Federal	2300	2300	2300	2350	2450	2550	2550	2550	2500	2450	2350	2300	2400
State	2700	2900	2900	2850	2800	2650	2600	2550	2950	3000	3000	2900	2800
Local	3300	3400	3350	3350	3400	3100	1100	1150	2100	2150	2150	2100	2600

Table A-11
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
By Place of Work
Interior
1982

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	25100	25800	26250	28250	28950	30150	30900	31300	30950	29200	28000	27600	28500
Mining	250	250	300	350	450	500	500	550	500	450	350	350	400
Construction	1200	1300	1500	2950	2450	3000	3400	3500	3000	2450	1750	1450	2300
Manufacturing	450	450	450	500	500	500	550	550	550	500	450	450	500
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	3550	3450	3550	3700	3850	4000	3900	3850	4050	3700	3500	3450	3700
Trade	4500	4500	4500	4500	4850	5150	5650	5650	5650	5350	5400	5400	5100
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	900	900	900	950	1000	1050	1250	1200	1200	1050	1000	1000	1000
Services & Misc.	4750	4850	4950	5150	5200	5600	5750	5900	5550	5300	5200	5250	5300
Government	9500	10100	10100	10150	10650	10350	9900	10100	10450	10400	10350	10250	10200

Interior
1981

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	22700	23600	23900	25900	26400	27050	28850	28850	28950	27750	27000	26750	26500
Mining	200	200	200	350	400	450	550	600	550	550	500	550	400
Construction	1050	1200	1300	1650	1800	2000	2400	2600	2550	2300	2050	1850	1900
Manufacturing	450	450	450	500	550	550	600	550	550	500	450	450	500
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	3200	3200	3300	3450	3550	3700	3900	3900	3900	3750	3600	3600	3600
Trade	3900	4000	4050	4700	4900	5000	5450	5450	5400	4850	4800	4750	4800
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	800	800	850	850	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900
Services & Misc.	4450	4450	4450	4900	4800	5050	5250	5550	5200	5000	4750	4750	4900
Government	8650	9300	9300	9500	9500	9400	9800	9300	9900	9900	9950	9900	9500

Interior
1980

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	22150	22600	22650	23550	24800	25350	24700	25250	26350	25850	25100	23800	24300
Mining	100	100	100	150	200	200	250	250	250	200	200	150	200
Construction	1000	950	1000	1150	1600	1800	2300	2450	2600	2250	1950	1150	1700
Manufacturing	600	700	700	700	750	850	500	550	550	500	500	450	600
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	3100	3150	3200	3300	3550	3650	3600	3650	3700	3400	3250	3200	3400
Trade	3650	3600	3650	3950	4150	4300	4550	4550	4500	4400	4300	4300	4200
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	750	750	700	750	750	800	800	800	750	800	800	800	800
Services & Misc.	4100	4150	4100	4350	4400	4450	4700	4850	4700	4600	4500	4350	4400
Government	8850	9200	9200	9200	9400	9300	8000	8150	9300	9700	9600	9400	9100

Interior
1979

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	22950	23150	23200	23850	24800	25900	26100	26500	27450	25650	24350	23450	24800
Mining	100	100	100	100	150	150	200	200	200	150	100	100	100
Construction	1200	1000	1000	1100	1500	2000	2250	2450	2700	2450	1700	1250	1700
Manufacturing	650	650	650	650	700	800	900	950	900	850	700	650	800
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	3250	3250	3200	3350	3500	3700	3650	3750	3650	3400	3300	3250	3400
Trade	3850	3800	3900	3900	4000	4150	4350	4300	4200	4100	3950	3850	4000
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	950	950	950	950	1000	950	900	900	850	800	800	800	900
Services & Misc.	4000	4100	4100	4450	4600	4900	5350	5800	5550	4650	4450	4300	4700
Government	8950	9300	9300	9350	9350	9250	8500	8150	9400	9250	9350	9250	9100

Table A-11
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
By Place of Work
Interior
1975
(Continued)

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	25000	24950	25200	25550	26200	26500	25400	25550	26150	25650	24600	23550	25400
Mining	150	150	150	150	200	200	250	250	200	200	150	150	200
Construction	1950	1600	1750	1850	2150	2450	2600	2600	2400	2250	1850	1450	2100
Manufacturing	500	500	500	500	550	550	650	600	550	700	700	650	600
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	3400	3400	3450	3550	3500	3550	3800	3850	3750	3650	3550	3450	3600
Trade	4100	4000	4050	4150	4350	4550	4600	4600	4500	4200	4100	4050	4300
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	1300	1300	1300	1100	1100	1100	1150	1100	1050	1050	1050	1000	1100
Services & Misc.	3950	4050	4050	4300	4250	4450	4950	5050	4700	4400	4100	3900	4300
Government	9650	9950	9950	9950	10100	9650	7400	7500	9000	9200	9100	8900	9200

Table A-12
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
By Place of Work
Gulf Coast
1982

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	14850	15300	15950	16300	17500	18850	23150	22600	19550	18300	17300	16800	18000
Mining	850	900	900	900	950	950	1000	850	800	700	700	700	900
Construction	850	850	850	1000	1300	1500	1800	1950	2050	1850	1350	1150	1400
Manufacturing	1650	1900	2250	2100	2750	3700	7150	6700	3900	2650	2350	2300	3300
Food & Kindred Prod.	1050	1250	1600	1350	2000	2900	6300	5900	3100	1950	1700	1600	2600
All Other Mfg.	600	650	650	750	750	800	850	800	800	700	650	700	700
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	2150	2050	2100	2100	2100	2200	2250	2050	2150	2300	2100	2150	2100
Trade	2300	2300	2450	2600	2800	3100	3200	3200	2800	2750	2700	2650	2700
Wholesale	300	300	300	400	400	500	500	500	550	350	350	350	400
Retail	2000	2000	2150	2200	2400	2600	2700	2700	2250	2400	2350	2300	2300
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	450	400	450	450	450	450	500	500	500	500	500	450	500
Services & Misc.	2250	2350	2400	2500	2600	2750	3150	3200	3000	2800	2800	2650	2700
Government	4350	4550	4550	4650	4550	4200	4100	4150	4350	4750	4800	4750	4500
Federal	500	500	450	450	450	500	550	500	500	500	500	500	500
State	1250	1350	1350	1450	1400	1400	1400	1450	1300	1500	1500	1400	1400
Local	2600	2700	2750	2750	2700	2300	2150	2200	2550	2750	2800	2850	2600

Gulf Coast
1981

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	13800	14200	15000	16900	17850	18000	22000	20450	18600	17500	16150	15750	17200
Mining	900	900	1000	900	900	950	950	950	950	950	900	900	900
Construction	750	750	750	1050	1500	1250	1450	1350	1400	1400	1000	950	1100
Manufacturing	2200	2000	2550	3550	3600	4350	7750	6250	3900	3200	2350	2400	3700
Food & Kindred Prod.	1400	1200	1750	2700	2750	3450	6900	5450	3100	2450	1700	1800	2900
All Other Mfg.	800	800	800	850	850	900	850	800	800	750	650	600	800
Trans. & Comm. Utilities	1700	1750	1850	1850	1950	1800	2000	1950	2200	2000	2050	2100	1900
Trade	2100	2100	2100	2350	2450	2650	2750	2800	2700	2550	2500	2450	2500
Wholesale	350	350	350	400	450	450	450	400	400	400	400	350	400
Retail	1750	1750	1750	1950	2000	2200	2300	2400	2300	2150	2100	2100	2100
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	400	400	400	400	450	450	450	450	450	450	450	450	400
Services & Misc.	2000	2050	2100	2300	2450	2500	2700	2700	2550	2400	2350	2300	2400
Government	3750	4250	4250	4500	4550	4050	3950	4000	4450	4550	4550	4200	4300
Federal	500	500	500	500	500	500	550	550	500	500	500	450	500
State	1150	1200	1250	1350	1350	1350	1400	1350	1450	1400	1400	1350	1300
Local	2100	2550	2500	2650	2700	2200	2000	2100	2500	2650	2650	2400	2400

Gulf Coast
1980

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	14200	14600	14800	15900	16900	16950	19100	19850	18250	17450	16350	15650	16700
Mining	800	750	750	850	850	850	900	900	1000	850	850	850	900
Construction	450	450	450	550	800	950	1200	1400	1550	2050	1350	1050	1000
Manufacturing	2650	3000	3050	3600	4100	4050	5950	6400	4500	3600	3450	3000	3900
Food & Kindred Prod.	1750	2100	2050	2650	3100	3050	4900	5350	5550	2700	2650	2250	3000
All Other Mfg.	900	900	1000	950	1000	1000	1050	1050	950	900	800	750	900
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	1550	1650	1600	1650	1600	1600	1650	1700	1700	1600	1600	1650	1600
Trade	2100	1950	2000	2200	2400	2500	2550	2550	2500	2300	2300	2300	2300
Wholesale	300	300	300	350	400	400	350	350	350	300	300	350	300
Retail	1800	1650	1700	1850	2000	2100	2200	2200	2150	2000	2000	1950	2000
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	400	400	400	400	400	450	450	450	450	400	400	400	400
Services & Misc.	2150	2150	2250	2350	2400	2500	2550	2500	2400	2200	2100	2050	2300
Government	4100	4250	4300	4300	4350	4050	3850	3950	4150	4450	4300	4350	4200
Federal	550	550	550	500	550	550	550	600	600	500	500	500	500
State	1050	1100	1150	1200	1200	1300	1300	1300	1350	1350	1250	1250	1200
Local	2500	2600	2600	2600	2600	2200	2000	2050	2200	2600	2550	2600	2400

Table A-12
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
By Place of Work
Gulf Coast
1979
(Continued)

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	13350	13750	14500	15400	17400	17900	19600	19700	17150	16800	14900	14550	16300
Mining	850	850	850	850	1150	950	900	850	1000	850	800	800	900
Construction	500	450	450	500	700	900	950	950	900	1550	700	600	800
Manufacturing	2000	2250	3000	3250	4250	4700	6900	6950	4250	3450	2550	2450	3800
Food & Kindred Prod.	1250	1500	2200	2450	3400	3750	5950	5950	3250	2600	1750	1650	3000
All Other Mfg.	750	750	800	800	850	950	950	1000	1000	850	800	800	900
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	1450	1500	1450	1450	1500	1550	1550	1500	1550	1550	1500	1550	1500
Trade	2200	2250	2250	2350	2500	2800	2650	2700	2600	2400	2400	2300	2500
Wholesale	250	300	300	400	400	500	350	400	300	300	300	250	300
Retail	1950	1950	1950	1950	2100	2300	2300	2300	2300	2100	2100	2050	2100
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	450	400	450	450	400	400
Services & Misc.	1950	1950	2000	2250	2400	2450	2350	2400	2350	2350	2250	2200	2200
Government	4000	4100	4100	4350	4500	4150	3900	3900	4100	4200	4250	4250	4200
Federal	550	550	550	500	500	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	500
State	1050	1150	1150	1200	1200	1250	1250	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200
Local	2400	2400	2400	2650	2800	2350	2100	2150	2350	2450	2500	2500	2400

Gulf Coast
1978

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	13700	14050	14400	15350	16100	17450	18650	19150	16700	15100	14850	14200	15800
Mining	850	850	900	1050	1050	1000	900	900	900	900	900	850	900
Construction	650	550	600	700	850	1000	1000	1100	1000	950	850	700	800
Manufacturing	3000	3200	3350	3500	3750	4900	6150	6550	4100	2700	2650	2450	3900
Food & Kindred Prod.	2400	2600	2750	2850	3050	4150	5300	5700	3300	1900	1850	1700	3100
All Other Mfg.	600	600	600	650	700	750	850	850	800	800	800	750	700
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	1350	1350	1400	1300	1400	1350	1250	1200	1200	1350	1400	1350	1300
Trade	2000	2100	2100	2300	2450	2650	2900	2900	2700	2500	2450	2350	2500
Wholesale	250	300	250	300	300	300	400	350	300	300	300	250	300
Retail	1750	1800	1850	2000	2150	2350	2500	2550	2400	2200	2150	2100	2200
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	400	350	350	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400
Services & Misc.	1900	1950	2000	2100	2150	2350	2400	2400	2250	2000	2000	1950	2100
Government	3550	3700	3700	4000	4050	3800	3650	3700	4150	4300	4200	4150	3900
Federal	500	500	500	500	550	550	600	600	600	600	550	550	600
State	1000	1100	1100	1200	1200	1300	1250	1250	1300	1250	1200	1150	1200
Local	2050	2100	2100	2300	2300	1950	1800	1850	2250	2450	2450	2450	2200

Table A-13
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
By Place of Work
Southeast Alaska
1982

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg
Nonag. Wage & Salary	24150	24600	25050	26950	28150	29500	30750	31300	31250	28050	26750	26650	27800
Construction	850	900	900	1200	1450	1650	1950	2050	2100	1850	1800	1550	1500
Manufacturing	2300	2400	2550	3500	3800	4350	5150	5500	5250	3750	3000	2950	3700
Food & Kindred Prod.	450	450	500	950	950	1150	2000	2500	2200	900	300	700	1100
Lumber & Paper Prod.	1650	1750	1850	2300	2650	2950	2900	2750	2800	2600	2450	2050	2400
All Other Mfg.	200	200	200	250	200	250	250	250	250	250	250	200	200
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	2100	2150	2150	2050	2300	2500	2650	2550	2550	2000	1850	1900	2200
Trade	3600	3700	3800	3950	4200	4350	4600	4650	4500	4250	4100	4200	4200
Wholesale	300	300	300	300	350	350	400	400	400	350	300	300	300
Retail	3300	3400	3500	3650	3850	4000	4200	4250	4100	3900	3800	3900	3800
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	1000	1000	1000	1000	950	950	1000	1000	1000	950	950	1050	1000
Mining, Services & Misc.	3350	3350	3450	3850	4050	4300	4300	4300	4350	3800	3700	3650	3900
Government	10950	11100	11200	11400	11400	11400	11100	11250	11500	11450	11350	11350	11300
Federal	2050	2000	2000	2100	2200	2300	2450	2450	2400	2300	2200	2150	2200
State	5150	5300	5350	5450	5350	5400	5250	5250	5400	5350	5300	5300	5300
Local	3750	3800	3850	3850	3850	3700	3400	3550	3700	3800	3850	3900	3800

Southeast Alaska
1981

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	23750	24300	25050	26700	27700	28850	30000	30300	29400	27400	26900	25700	27200
Construction	900	1000	1100	1300	1400	1600	1800	1850	1750	1600	1450	1150	1400
Manufacturing	2500	2650	2950	3850	4400	4800	5550	5750	5050	3700	3950	3050	4000
Food & Kindred Prod.	450	550	550	900	1050	1350	2300	2650	2100	950	1350	850	1300
Lumber & Paper Prod.	1850	1900	2200	2750	3150	3250	3000	2850	2750	2500	2350	1950	2500
All Other Mfg.	200	200	200	200	200	200	250	250	200	250	250	250	200
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	2300	2250	2350	2350	2500	2700	2850	2850	2650	2600	2400	2400	2500
Trade	3350	3350	3400	3700	3850	4050	4300	4350	4150	3950	3800	3850	3800
Wholesale	250	300	250	300	300	300	350	350	300	300	300	300	300
Retail	3100	3050	3150	3400	3550	3750	3950	4000	3850	3650	3500	3550	3500
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	1200	1250	1250	1150	1100	1050	1050	1000	900	1000	1050	1050	1100
Mining, Services & Misc.	3000	3050	3050	3350	3400	3600	3700	3750	3750	3600	3450	3350	3400
Government	10500	10750	10950	11000	11050	11050	10750	10750	11150	10950	10800	10850	10900
Federal	2200	2150	2200	2250	2300	2400	2450	2450	2400	2250	2200	2150	2300
State	4750	4950	5050	5050	5050	5100	5050	4900	5150	5000	4850	4900	5000
Local	3550	3650	3700	3700	3700	3550	3250	3400	3600	3700	3750	3800	3600

Southeast Alaska
1980

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	23100	23900	24650	26850	27800	28900	29300	30100	29550	26450	25150	25100	26700
Construction	700	700	900	1150	1250	1450	1600	1650	1650	1350	1200	1000	1200
Manufacturing	2900	3250	3700	4400	5000	5400	6100	6400	5700	3900	3300	3050	4400
Food & Kindred Prod.	700	850	900	1250	1500	1850	2400	2650	2300	600	500	500	1300
Lumber & Paper Prod.	2000	2200	2600	2950	3300	3350	3500	3500	3200	3050	2600	2350	2900
All Other Mfg.	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	250	200	250	200	200	200
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	2050	2150	2200	2550	2600	2800	2750	2850	2900	2500	2400	2500	2500
Trade	3350	3300	3300	3350	3550	3800	3900	3900	3800	3700	3600	3650	3600
Wholesale	350	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
Retail	3000	3000	3000	3050	3250	3500	3600	3600	3500	3400	3300	3350	3300
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	1050	1050	1050	1100	1100	1050	1050	1100	1100	1000	1050	1150	1100
Mining, Services & Misc.	2900	3000	3000	3150	3300	3600	3500	3550	3550	3300	3100	3150	3300
Government	10150	10450	10500	11150	11000	10800	10400	10650	10850	10700	10500	10600	10600
Federal	2150	2250	2250	2900	2800	2850	2700	2800	2700	2300	2200	2200	2500
State	4550	4650	4700	4700	4650	4700	4700	4700	4750	4800	4650	4700	4700
Local	3450	3550	3550	3550	3550	3250	3000	3150	3400	3600	3650	3700	3500

Table A-13
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
By Place of Work
Southeast Alaska
1979
(Continued)

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	21350	21600	22500	24800	26000	26900	27000	28000	27050	25450	24850	24300	25000
Construction	600	550	550	850	900	1150	1050	1200	1300	1300	1050	900	1000
Manufacturing	1700	1750	2300	3450	4000	4450	5250	5550	4700	3950	3750	3450	3700
Food & Kindred Prod.	300	300	300	650	850	1150	1950	2200	1200	550	500	650	900
Lumber & Paper Prod.	1200	1300	1850	2600	2950	3100	3100	3150	3300	3200	3050	2600	2600
All Other Mfg.	200	150	150	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	1900	1900	1950	2000	2250	2400	2500	2650	2550	2300	2250	2200	2200
Trade	2950	2900	3000	3450	3550	3750	3700	3750	3700	3500	3450	3500	3400
Wholesale	250	250	250	300	250	250	300	300	300	300	250	300	300
Retail	2700	2650	2750	3150	3300	3500	3400	3450	3400	3200	3200	3200	3200
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	1250	1300	1350	1300	1300	1250	1250	1250	1200	1100	1100	1150	1200
Mining, Services & Misc.	2850	2900	3000	3050	3150	3300	3200	3300	3200	2950	2900	2900	3100
Government	10100	10300	10350	10700	10850	10600	10050	10300	10400	10350	10350	10200	10400
Federal	2100	2050	2050	2350	2500	2600	2400	2400	2400	2400	2350	2300	2300
State	4550	4700	4750	4850	4800	4650	4600	4750	4700	4550	4550	4550	4700
Local	3450	3550	3550	3500	3550	3350	3050	3150	3300	3400	3450	3350	3400

Southeast Alaska
1978

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	22700	22900	23800	24000	25050	26050	27150	27800	27150	24200	23400	23000	24800
Construction	600	600	800	950	1150	1200	1200	1200	1150	1150	1050	850	1000
Manufacturing	2250	2300	2650	3450	3800	4000	5000	5400	5000	3300	2800	2450	3500
Food & Kindred Prod.	350	350	300	450	600	750	1850	2200	1750	650	650	600	900
Lumber & Paper Prod.	1750	1800	2200	2850	3050	3100	3000	3050	3000	2450	2000	1650	2500
All Other Mfg.	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	250	200	150	200	200
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	2000	1900	2000	2000	2200	2400	2350	2550	2450	2200	1950	1950	2200
Trade	3050	2950	3050	3250	3400	3550	3650	3650	3550	3400	3150	3250	3300
Wholesale	250	250	250	300	300	300	350	350	350	300	250	300	300
Retail	2800	2700	2800	2950	3100	3250	3300	3300	3200	3100	2900	2950	3000
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	2250	2350	2400	1100	1150	1300	1550	1400	1250	1100	1400	1450	1600
Mining, Services & Misc.	2650	2600	2650	2850	2850	3100	3150	3100	3050	2950	2850	2900	2900
Government	9900	10200	10250	10400	10500	10500	10250	10500	10700	10100	10200	10150	10300
Federal	2150	2200	2150	2300	2400	2450	2550	2600	2550	2400	2400	2400	2400
State	4550	4650	4750	4550	4500	4600	4500	4600	4600	4500	4500	4450	4600
Local	3200	3350	3350	3550	3600	3450	3200	3300	3550	3200	3300	3300	3400

Table A-14
Insured Employment by Major Industry Division 1/
1938-1962

Year	Total	Mining	Contract Constr.	Mfg.	Trans. Comm. & Utilities	Wholesale & Retail Trade	Finance Insurance & Real Estate	Service & Government	Misc. & Other
1962	48,768	1,233	3,973	5,540	6,907	8,178	1,683	21,078	176
1961	48,013	1,192	4,054	5,144	7,034	8,160	1,520	20,632	277
1960	49,055	1,094	5,891	5,777	6,577	7,732	1,449	20,395	140
1959	47,027	1,239	5,759	4,656	5,111	7,208	1,329	21,542	183
1958	45,452	1,151	5,891	4,866	4,669	6,566	1,203	20,748	358
1957	46,946	1,290	5,863	4,786	5,079	6,972	1,028	21,541	387
1956	46,825	1,224	7,428	5,004	4,708	6,815	950	20,450	246
1955	28,763	1,343	6,413	4,952	4,618	6,372	884	3,769	412
1954	27,281	1,384	7,330	4,368	4,064	6,029	795	2,858	453
1953	30,618	1,627	8,676	5,239	4,409	6,464	836	2,996	371
1952	32,882	1,744	9,829	5,990	4,218	6,699	752	3,398	252
1951	32,605	1,637	10,492	6,109	4,125	5,762	598	3,643	239
1950	25,208	1,869	6,226	5,733	3,449	4,903	430	2,411	187
1949	23,089	1,937	5,512	5,540	3,146	4,284	352	2,165	153
1948	23,479	1,838	5,441	6,387	3,094	4,246	324	2,011	138
1947	24,776	1,815	7,479	6,104	2,788	4,260	274	1,950	106
1946	17,732	1,560	1,714	6,975	1,970	3,536	247	1,645	76
1945	15,878	782	3,577	5,433	1,775	2,843	172	1,204	92
1944	22,478	705	11,211	5,592	1,763	2,059	122	924	102
1943	22,878	1,039	11,219	5,576	2,045	2,019	125	763	92
1942	21,509	2,216	10,616	4,382	1,916	1,530	111	653	85
1941	17,938	3,474	4,409	5,308	2,027	1,962	84	580	94
1940	12,776	3,676	1,368	4,175	1,550	1,417	62	440	87
1939	10,188	3,268	449	3,625	1,286	1,108	25	420	7
1938	10,356	3,263	391	4,037	1,222	1,063	28	352	0

1/ Due to changes in the Unemployment Insurance Laws, this is not a consistent data series.

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis.

Table A-15
Alaska Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

	Total	Mining	Const.	Mfg.	Food & Kindred	Trans. Comm., & Util.	Trade	Wholesale Trade	Retail Trade	Finance, Ins. & Real Es.	Services Svcs. & Misc.	Govt.
1963 Jan.	53366	959	1776	3270	1334	6421	7746	1486	6260	1699	5916	25579
Feb.	54039	978	1696	3802	1555	6397	7635	1449	6186	1729	6015	25787
Mar.	55572	1078	1822	3943	1456	6434	8013	1486	6527	1716	6261	26305
Apr.	57469	1172	2326	4318	1505	6640	8215	1489	6726	1752	6401	26645
May	62290	1194	3722	6081	2962	7237	8556	1548	7008	1835	6757	26908
Jun.	67601	1384	5362	8027	4717	7430	9161	1638	7523	1904	6911	27349
Jul.	71329	1431	6418	10446	7214	7454	9083	1764	7319	1942	6740	27815
Aug.	72065	1402	7503	9133	5760	7797	9255	1795	7460	1966	6896	28113
Sep.	68236	1358	7174	6060	2702	7359	9202	1674	7528	1989	6837	28257
Oct.	64247	1279	5934	5225	2072	7018	8859	1646	7213	1960	6567	27405
Nov.	60554	1144	4120	4478	1569	6484	8684	1584	7100	1937	6436	27271
Dec.	58412	949	3142	3851	1412	6454	8797	1571	7226	1944	6279	26966
Ann Avg.	62090	1194	4250	5720	2855	6927	8601	1594	7006	1864	6501	27047
1964 Jan.	55951	923	2373	3539	1439	6265	8138	1576	6562	1880	6249	26584
Feb.	56130	1031	2247	3626	1384	6384	8059	1590	6469	1842	6258	26683
Mar.	56791	1101	2299	3906	1341	6341	8155	1585	6570	1869	6350	26770
Apr.	60068	1142	3734	4315	1217	6463	8105	1575	6530	1913	6553	27843
May	65053	1244	5356	5483	2200	7144	8572	1653	6919	1924	6908	28422
Jun.	69270	1315	6804	7334	3967	7304	8991	1651	7340	1995	7165	28362
Jul.	74846	1297	8510	10123	6881	7507	9245	1808	7437	2024	7407	28733
Aug.	75361	1286	9603	9414	5978	7540	9217	1811	7406	2016	7460	28825
Sep.	72526	1216	9416	5956	2572	7732	9483	1844	7639	2019	7667	29037
Oct.	70123	1192	8733	5127	1751	7122	9467	1811	7656	2099	7595	28788
Nov.	65679	1075	6248	4747	1565	6462	9287	1771	7516	2052	7284	28524
Dec.	62760	962	4599	3993	1355	6403	9336	1755	7581	2039	7085	28343
Ann Avg.	65380	1149	5827	5630	2638	6889	8838	1702	7135	1973	6998	28076
1965 Jan.	59955	719	3508	3716	1449	6381	8869	1755	7114	2060	6783	27919
Feb.	60464	794	3622	3933	1523	6252	8891	1706	7185	2033	6773	28166
Mar.	62029	909	3886	4337	1602	6474	9034	1772	7262	2035	6979	28375
Apr.	65558	1096	5417	4822	1477	6827	9433	1791	7642	2087	7386	28490
May	71176	1240	7302	6585	3018	7278	9802	1829	7973	2134	7972	28863
Jun.	77278	1324	8643	8707	4919	8132	10320	1859	8461	2235	8212	29705
Jul.	80928	1299	9320	11011	7317	7973	10188	1991	8197	2273	8110	30754
Aug.	81541	1317	9430	9616	5881	8123	10606	2002	8604	2262	8235	31952
Sep.	76826	1252	8751	6515	2742	7909	10856	1949	8907	2226	8015	31302
Oct.	73390	1137	7770	5857	2138	7480	10575	1873	8702	2235	7901	30435
Nov.	69625	1014	5647	5295	1987	7274	10306	1860	8446	2243	7728	30118
Dec.	67591	958	4167	4902	2026	7097	10527	1862	8665	2237	7795	29908
Ann Avg.	70530	1088	6455	6275	3006	7267	9951	1854	8097	2172	7656	29666
1966 Jan.	64279	967	3069	4255	2019	6699	10221	2063	8158	2189	7372	29507
Feb.	64735	1017	2976	4585	2089	6743	9850	2044	7806	2166	7560	29838
Mar.	64990	1063	3093	4740	1870	6851	9859	2036	7823	2187	7629	29568
Apr.	67201	1154	3957	5180	1751	6867	10404	2091	8313	2234	7842	29563
May	72400	1337	5886	6361	2675	7284	10820	2140	8680	2320	8180	30212
Jun.	79326	1534	7414	8422	4901	8023	11182	2240	8942	2389	8430	31932
Jul.	84275	1641	8289	12017	8439	7974	11332	2220	9112	2347	8411	32264
Aug.	84051	1641	8786	10783	6969	8173	11316	2233	9083	2369	8492	32491
Sep.	78951	1621	8739	6728	2986	7895	11489	2223	9266	2316	8542	31621
Oct.	75199	1550	7910	6009	2393	7112	10950	2196	8754	2300	8277	31091
Nov.	72196	1463	6066	5484	2165	6872	11023	2148	8875	2307	8031	30950
Dec.	69924	1484	4188	5019	2222	6846	11239	2062	9177	2291	7892	30965
Ann Avg.	73127	1373	5864	6632	3373	7278	10807	2141	8666	2285	8054	30834

Table A-15
Alaska Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(Continued)

	Total	Mining	Const.	Mfg.	Food & Kindred	Trans. Comm., & Util.	Trade	Wholesale Trade	Retail Trade	Finance, Ins. & Real Es.	Services Svcs. & Misc.	Govt.
1967 Jan.	67087	1603	3304	4386	2085	6676	10473	2135	8338	2208	7796	30641
Feb.	67378	1587	3415	4479	2051	6623	10328	2154	8174	2195	7918	30833
Mar.	68970	1532	4069	5091	2055	6809	10497	2197	8300	2206	8134	30632
Apr.	71790	1722	4440	5611	1972	7009	11199	2338	8861	2242	8547	31020
May	76896	1794	6332	6819	2786	7491	11648	2387	9261	2310	8930	31572
Jun.	83640	2026	7754	8503	4283	8362	12419	2539	9880	2370	9371	32835
Jul.	86612	2298	7976	10661	6550	8189	12489	2535	9954	2347	9561	33091
Aug.	86637	2406	8287	9523	5371	8449	12546	2532	10014	2402	9593	33431
Sep.	84386	2422	8819	7300	3194	8061	12644	2492	10152	2393	9375	33372
Oct.	78917	2173	7557	6276	2441	7593	12224	2429	9795	2357	9096	31641
Nov.	75357	2024	5466	5839	2305	7285	12214	2456	9758	2370	8914	31245
Dec.	73733	2013	4482	4967	1985	7228	12366	2429	9937	2366	8928	31383
Ann Avg.	76784	1967	5992	6621	3090	7481	11754	2385	9369	2314	8847	31808
1968 Jan.	69279	2209	3245	4370	1722	6648	11176	2334	8842	2325	8683	30623
Feb.	69903	2085	3327	4553	1710	6930	11233	2356	8877	2317	8687	30771
Mar.	71777	2239	3850	5068	1809	7082	11511	2384	9127	2365	8938	30724
Apr.	74264	2181	4406	5593	1673	7395	11754	2283	9471	2405	9122	31403
May	78348	2227	6064	6915	2864	7840	12090	2327	9763	2469	9193	31550
Jun.	84407	2352	7582	8179	3934	8301	12782	2459	10323	2472	9760	32979
Jul.	91434	2437	8471	11931	7641	8795	13377	2610	10767	2515	10053	33855
Aug.	92095	2524	9139	11471	7100	8799	13445	2651	10794	2556	10216	33945
Sep.	87356	2608	8619	8453	4365	8695	13433	2664	10769	2565	10061	32922
Oct.	82619	2759	7154	6322	2691	8179	13267	2518	10749	2659	9566	32713
Nov.	79102	2873	5626	5396	2167	7545	13054	2613	10441	2589	9545	32474
Dec.	77050	2927	4480	4810	2065	7517	13112	2547	10565	2560	9395	32249
Ann Avg.	79803	2452	5997	6922	3312	7811	12520	2479	10041	2483	9434	32184
1969 Jan.	74136	2568	3554	4443	1779	7348	12436	2472	9964	2464	9496	31827
Feb.	74778	2924	3478	4325	1638	7293	12345	2496	9849	2480	9741	32192
Mar.	76791	3179	3932	4776	1674	7626	12736	2566	10170	2528	9896	32118
Apr.	82384	3631	5170	5899	1837	8600	13250	2737	10513	2584	10703	32547
May	87247	3828	6727	7423	3115	9063	13771	2852	10919	2659	10865	32911
Jun.	92825	3764	7873	9346	4869	9704	14339	3020	11379	2722	11148	33869
Jul.	96887	4014	8027	11728	7281	9805	14716	3126	11590	2648	11296	34653
Aug.	97360	4142	9345	10678	6091	9493	14787	3211	11576	2678	11393	34844
Sep.	94799	4110	9380	8223	3764	9838	14780	3184	11596	2730	11080	34658
Oct.	90148	3306	9113	6546	2408	9380	14730	3205	11525	2758	10764	33551
Nov.	86618	3275	7303	5673	1915	8886	14663	3157	11506	2756	10735	33327
Dec.	84803	3188	5923	5214	1913	8692	14748	3050	11698	2805	10786	33447
Ann Avg.	86565	3494	6652	7023	3190	8810	13947	2923	11024	2651	10659	33329
1970 Jan.	82442	3067	4548	5185	2063	8440	13918	2998	10920	2733	10868	33683
Feb.	83418	3148	4854	5203	1900	8526	13887	2994	10893	2728	10996	34076
Mar.	86013	3374	5268	6042	1992	8673	14267	3060	11207	2794	11331	34264
Apr.	88650	3478	5829	6728	2425	8769	14936	3243	11693	2938	11595	34377
May	93060	3251	7041	7938	3510	9448	15490	3323	12167	3073	11824	34995
Jun.	98341	2946	8173	10505	5977	9623	16008	3446	12562	3175	12311	35600
Jul.	103407	2974	8803	13642	9240	9788	16024	3448	12576	3496	11805	36875
Aug.	102919	3091	9074	11787	7157	10054	16274	3540	12734	3477	12220	36942
Sep.	99128	2922	9338	8456	3817	9794	16123	3362	12761	3436	12028	37031
Oct.	93583	2663	8187	6904	2448	9092	15726	3225	12501	3147	11514	36350
Nov.	90207	2521	6405	6143	2204	8650	15636	3145	12491	3092	11560	36200
Dec.	88432	2494	5196	5526	2155	8447	15988	3144	12844	3089	11481	36211
Ann Avg.	92467	2994	6893	7838	3740	9109	15357	3244	12113	3098	11628	35550

Table A-15
Alaska Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(Continued)

	Total	Mining	Const.	Mfg.	Food & Kindred	Trans. Comm., & Util.	Trade	Wholesale Trade	Retail Trade	Finance, Ins. & Real Es.	Services Svcs. & Misc.	Govt.
1971 Jan.	86203	2406	4313	5104	2070	9074	14863	3061	11802	3049	11424	35970
Feb.	86374	2365	4217	5119	2063	9168	14879	3040	11839	3076	11652	35898
Mar.	87299	2362	4456	5358	1974	9077	15035	3053	11982	3080	12069	35862
Apr.	90761	2498	5096	5787	1664	9438	15513	3130	12383	3105	12338	36986
May	96027	2418	7174	7439	2871	9967	15904	3168	12736	3166	12776	37183
Jun.	103102	2570	8850	10253	5404	10131	16687	3312	13375	3286	13132	38193
Jul.	109381	2708	10113	13154	8294	10414	17076	3446	13630	3331	13448	39137
Aug.	109003	2685	10307	11555	6599	10646	17165	3487	13678	3379	13518	39748
Sep.	106072	2537	10632	9046	4117	10721	17047	3428	13619	3366	13576	39147
Oct.	101798	2313	9957	7473	2933	9941	16462	3207	13255	3351	13257	39044
Nov.	98884	2173	7988	6966	2848	9667	16421	3178	13243	3340	13099	39230
Dec.	96108	2129	6217	6106	2497	9441	16700	3164	13536	3404	13080	39031
Ann Avg.	97584	2430	7443	7780	3611	9807	16146	3223	12923	3244	12801	37953
1972 Jan.	91572	2191	4968	5005	1874	9093	15536	3097	12439	3289	12917	38573
Feb.	92099	2237	4907	4792	1679	9060	15611	3113	12498	3333	13151	39008
Mar.	93695	2368	5112	5179	1864	8950	15770	3126	12644	3371	13533	39412
Apr.	97607	2096	5714	6338	2131	9544	16431	3368	13063	3560	14195	39729
May	103274	2103	7392	8227	3599	10012	17080	3500	13580	3665	14730	40065
Jun.	109841	2181	9421	10275	5354	10243	17823	3661	14162	3734	15348	40816
Jul.	117160	2437	11028	13271	8243	10836	18070	3502	14568	3772	16769	40977
Aug.	116092	2325	10877	11982	6821	11102	18023	3490	14533	3872	16658	41253
Sep.	112203	2080	10854	9574	4436	10791	17834	3408	14426	3811	16241	41018
Oct.	108793	1901	10031	7898	3201	10352	17675	3348	14327	4086	15362	41488
Nov.	105480	1761	7882	7541	3029	10056	17513	3282	14231	4058	14773	41896
Dec.	103098	1680	6524	6632	2710	9844	17922	3290	14632	3995	14760	41741
Ann Avg.	104243	2113	7893	8060	3745	9990	17107	3349	13758	3712	14870	40498
1973 Jan.	98317	1549	5124	6464	3061	9025	16618	3127	13491	3960	14532	41045
Feb.	98875	1692	4951	6794	3070	9051	16636	3130	13506	3978	14737	41036
Mar.	101225	1807	5184	7599	3120	9179	16975	3165	13810	4078	15074	41329
Apr.	104418	1923	5932	8311	3377	9906	17434	3262	14172	4016	15487	41409
May	109455	1955	7766	9491	4227	10351	18138	3389	14749	4166	16083	41505
Jun.	114375	2073	9660	10947	5465	10962	18910	3607	15303	4241	16699	40883
Jul.	119757	2188	10155	13800	8327	11513	19261	3600	15661	4367	17941	40532
Aug.	122844	2253	10802	13240	7926	11566	19622	3684	15938	4457	17952	42952
Sep.	118629	2159	10358	10168	5026	11444	19378	3543	15835	4442	17599	43081
Oct.	113997	2107	9971	8928	3777	10861	19026	3476	15550	4479	16644	41981
Nov.	109459	1976	7637	8747	3940	10563	19000	3442	15558	4382	16050	41104
Dec.	106864	1925	6515	7705	3591	10405	19034	3434	15600	4345	15869	41066
Ann Avg.	109851	1967	7838	9350	4576	10402	18336	3405	14931	4243	16222	41493
1974 Jan.	103277	2100	5528	6621	2940	9921	17793	3334	14459	4406	15799	41109
Feb.	105275	2410	5657	6803	2914	10331	17787	3376	14411	4454	16246	41587
Mar.	109301	2736	6354	7625	3379	10611	18289	3485	14804	4563	16930	42193
Apr.	118075	2970	8586	8986	3901	11351	19486	3734	15752	4688	18090	43918
May	126668	3172	12459	9810	4104	12032	20726	3909	16817	4762	19245	44462
Jun.	133664	3051	16458	11297	5202	13030	21943	4150	17793	4964	19686	43235
Jul.	140419	3325	17940	12826	6630	13370	22460	4351	18109	5090	20702	44706
Aug.	144288	3402	19346	13441	7230	13888	22603	4537	18066	5143	21255	45210
Sep.	143959	3228	20098	11546	5469	14000	22997	4487	18510	5071	21478	45541
Oct.	140173	3129	20753	9656	3669	13370	23089	4382	18707	5220	21130	43826
Nov.	137135	3062	18614	9043	3342	13382	22958	4375	18583	5161	20955	43960
Dec.	135910	3129	17002	7678	2723	13259	23490	4465	19025	5212	20599	45541
Ann Avg.	128179	2976	14066	9611	4292	12379	21135	4049	17086	4895	19343	43775

Table A-15
Alaska Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(Continued)

	Total	Mining	Const.	Mfg.	Food & Kindred	Trans. Comm., & Util.	Trade	Wholesale Trade	Retail Trade	Finance, Ins. & Real Es.	Services Svcs. & Misc.	Govt.
1975 Jan.	130971	3517	12816	6292	2172	13774	22470	4903	17567	5086	21800	45216
Feb.	136934	3798	15205	6600	2342	14283	22752	5071	17681	5147	22754	46395
Mar.	143810	3961	18045	6991	2331	14881	23490	5192	18298	5257	24001	47181
Apr.	155636	4487	22496	8585	3292	15560	24501	5672	18829	5524	25945	48088
May	162544	4370	24365	10272	4353	16216	25842	5834	20008	5759	27138	48682
Jun.	169543	4171	27856	10363	4428	17521	26916	6051	20865	6023	30230	49118
Jul.	171811	3641	30857	13472	7191	17147	27728	6465	21263	6558	27920	44488
Aug.	180175	3786	35880	14260	7943	17711	28327	6589	21738	6640	28585	44986
Sep.	182072	3659	35291	11679	5445	18179	28036	6327	21709	6571	28549	50108
Oct.	177980	3349	34542	10378	4558	17855	28023	6328	21695	6657	27764	49412
Nov.	170362	3391	30148	8978	4182	17546	28047	6233	21814	6580	27118	48554
Dec.	158433	3351	20872	7796	3609	17000	28367	6238	22129	6552	26434	48021
Ann Avg.	161689	3790	23281	9639	4320	16473	26209	5909	20300	6029	26520	47524
1976 Jan.	150784	3441	19856	6741	2869	15169	26117	6026	20091	6405	26460	46592
Feb.	156380	3734	22808	7466	3415	15156	25809	6053	19756	6475	27645	47287
Mar.	163141	3779	26804	7995	3641	15167	26160	6123	20037	6590	28491	48155
Apr.	169305	3711	29802	9015	4014	15391	27321	6180	21141	6716	28908	48441
May	177499	3618	33044	10474	4995	16081	28560	6186	22374	6893	29711	49148
Jun.	184540	3908	35429	12012	6259	16667	29536	6379	23157	7301	30403	49284
Jul.	186913	4272	38688	14108	8226	16532	29044	6259	22785	7674	30553	46042
Aug.	190513	4340	39423	14821	8610	16896	29402	6303	23099	7871	31312	46448
Sep.	188880	4288	37249	13137	7026	17092	29040	6155	22885	7728	30695	49651
Oct.	173132	4225	32414	10328	4602	15327	26749	6954	20795	7322	28477	48290
Nov.	163964	4087	26389	9384	4055	15038	26527	6789	20738	7187	27393	47959
Dec.	155514	4177	20884	8487	3793	14541	26501	5769	20732	7064	26533	47327
Ann Avg.	171714	3177	30233	10331	5125	15755	27564	6098	21466	7102	28879	47885
1977 Jan.	152210	4540	18421	7352	3120	14279	26261	5630	20631	7275	26755	47327
Feb.	154819	4740	18850	8017	3402	14230	26044	5649	20395	7207	27404	48327
Mar.	158535	4870	19589	8736	3605	14331	26511	5735	20776	7361	28158	48979
Apr.	163404	4975	21513	10138	4457	14287	27499	5778	21721	7336	28255	49401
May	167983	4959	22768	10842	1972	14783	28676	5997	22679	7484	28915	49526
Jun.	172122	5303	23467	12871	6825	15048	29867	6172	23695	7982	29477	48107
Jul.	171895	5288	22138	15345	9440	17840	29386	6229	23157	7949	27082	46567
Aug.	172672	5258	21218	15547	9403	18182	29931	6291	23640	7954	27383	47169
Sep.	172079	5147	20213	12846	6814	18559	29625	6011	23614	7942	27559	50158
Oct.	166064	4862	18099	10571	5154	17072	29286	5844	23442	8244	27560	50367
Nov.	160225	4788	14905	9409	4528	17084	29094	5715	23379	8241	26801	49903
Dec.	156842	4770	13005	8456	4007	16647	29261	5755	23506	8316	26679	49708
Ann Avg.	161071	4958	19546	10844	5477	16029	28453	5901	22553	7774	27672	48795

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis.

ERRATA

Alaska Planning Information, February 1985

Table VIII-10 on page 70 should read as follows:

Table VIII-10

1983 Per Capita Personal Income Ranked by State 1/

Rank			Rank		
1	Alaska	$17,194	27	Ohio	$11,216
2	District of Columbia	15,744	28	Nebraska	11,212
3	Connecticut	14,895	29	Missouri	10,969
4	New Jersey	14,127	30	Oklahoma	10,963
5	Massachusetts	13,264	31	Oregon	10,740
6	California	13,257	32	Iowa	10,705
7	Maryland	12,994	33	Arizona	10,656
8	New York	12,990	34	Indiana	10,476
9	Colorado	12,770	35	Georgia	10,379
10	Delaware	12,665	36	Louisiana	10,270
11	Nevada	12,451	37	Vermont	9,979
12	Illinois	12,405	38	Montana	9,949
13	Kansas	12,247	39	Maine	9,847
14	Washington	12,177	40	South Dekota	9,847
15	Virginia	12,116	41	North Carolina	9,787
16	Hawaii	12,114	42	New Mexico	9,640
17	New Hampshire	12,021	43	Idaho	9,555
18	Minnesota	11,913	44	Tennessee	9,549
19	Wyoming	11,911	45	Kentucky	9,397
20	Texas	11,685	46	Alabama	9,242
21	Rhode Island	11,670	47	South Carolina	9,187
22	North Dekota	11,666	48	West Virginia	9,159
23	Florida	11,593	49	Utah	8,993
24	Michigan	11,466	50	Arkansas	8,967
25	Pennsylvania	11,448	51	Mississippi	8,098
26	Wisconsin	11,352			

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. Release date: August 1984

1/ Includes District of Columbia.